

# THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
HUDSON, IOWA

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### THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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APRIL, 1948

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## EDITOR'S DESK

### Time to Act Is Today

Progress of the combined efforts of the American Soybean Association and the National Cotton Council of America, together with the many other agencies interested, toward repeal of the present discriminatory taxes and restrictions on the sale of margarine made from domestically produced fats and oils has been steady. Side-tracked by the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives following the hearings held during the week of March 8, by a straight party vote (with one exception,) it appeared for a moment that progress had been halted. Apparently unaware of the tremendous pressure which had built up from consumer groups throughout the nation, the Republican members of the committee on agriculture voted to table all margarine legislation during the current session of Congress, but did provide for appointment of a special sub-committee to study margarine legislation.

Purely a stall to kill time and save face, this committee action seemed totally inadequate. Efforts were immediately launched to secure sufficient signatures on a discharge petition to bring margarine legislation out on the floor and relieve the committee of all further responsibility. A minimum of 218 signatures was required, and on April 2 the final necessary signer was obtained. On April 26, or shortly thereafter, the entire membership of the House of Representatives will consider margarine legislation, followed by such action as that body decides upon.

For the first time in 62 years the elected representatives of the people of the United States will have a chance to vote on margarine tax repeal laws. Never in that period of time has the committee on agriculture allowed a margarine bill to come to the floor for vote.

For the first time in history your Congressman will have a chance to express his personal opinion on taxation of your soybean oil when it goes into margarine. If you think that your soybean oil should be sold tax-free—if you think that the American consumer should have an opportunity to make her own choice of table spreads, based upon her ability to pay and her preferences—if you think that your soybean oil has an equal right to find the fields of use and the levels of consumption to which it is entitled commensurate with its true value—if you think that subsidization of one farm commodity grown on Midwest farms at the expense of another commodity grown on that same farm is nonsensical and should be changed, then

**WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY. TELL HIM THAT YOU FAVOR THE REPEAL OF TAXES AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF YELLOW MARGARINE MADE FROM DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FATS AND OILS. TELL HIM TO VOTE "YES" WHEN A DOMESTIC BILL COMES UP FOR CONSIDERATION ON THE FLOOR ON APRIL 26!**

And **WRITE or CALL him TODAY.** This is the greatest opportunity we have ever had to acquire this great

market for soybean oil. Success is dependent upon your letting your congressman know where you stand.

### In Service of Your Industry

During the months of January, February and March the members of the board of directors of the American Soybean Association, together with many key men who have been called upon, have spent thousands of hours and untold dollars of their own time and money in the efforts to obtain repeal of the laws which restrict the sale of margarine and the market for soybean oil. To be repaid only through the success of the repeal efforts, these men have sacrificed much to further their belief that the soybean industry in general and the soybean producer in particular have a great stake in the market.

Whether or not the attempts are successful in the House, as seems almost assured, and in the Senate, where time will be a factor but where success on a domestic fats bill is close at hand, the industry owes these men much. Not only did those men who appeared at the agricultural committee hearings make sacrifices, but other key men—dozens of them—made the equally important contacts at home which result in votes in Congress. Through these legislative efforts the American Soybean Association is building a storehouse of experience and knowledge which will be highly necessary and beneficial during coming years.

The margarine legislative battle is only the first! There will be others of equal or greater importance as we progress into the postwar era. We are building for the future.

### Treason Must Be Paid for

Attempts to maintain a competitive advantage are not new. They are to be expected. But some attempts are inexcusable and even contemptible.

For a long period of years a large group of the manufacturers of margarine have banded together in joint efforts to secure changes in the margarine laws. Among them was the Cudahy Co. Near the bottom of the list in pounds of margarine produced, Cudahy was eager to cooperate in any sound program. They did so for many years.

Surprise of the agricultural committee hearings was the appearance of Cudahy representatives testifying that they did not want the 10 cents per pound tax taken off colored margarine. Why? It seems that Cudahy now has what is known as the "Peters Package," a plastic bag which supposedly speeds up home coloring. Cudahy has a monopoly on the package, has jumped from last to third place among manufacturers in tonnage with no change in their product other than the bag. It costs the housewife more to buy, brings Mr. Peters a nice royalty, puts Cudahy into a dominating position—so they want the housewives of America to continue the mess, the expense, and the bother—and give no thought to the ultimate market for soybean oil and cottonseed oil which is denied.

It has been said that a corporation has no soul. Probably true. But officials of Cudahy Packing Co. should be mighty proud of their organization, now branded as

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a traitor to every producer of soybeans and cottonseed in America, —all for want of an added dollar!

Traitors to the edible oil producers, they are ostracized from the industry, despised by the industry personnel, have lost the respect of even the misguided dairy leadership with whom they have flirted and to whom they have succumbed. When the margarine taxes are removed Cudahy will go back to the bottom of the list, will be a few dollars richer, but still despised by the industry within which they must work.

Yes, they will pay the price of treason. There are some things for which dollars are not big enough to pay.

**Big Demand for Movie** *Progress in Products*, the 16-mm. sound motion picture film released by the American Soybean Association and the National Cotton Council March 1, has been well received by the public. The large total of 632 showings was booked the first 19 days after release!

The movie was designed for use by farm and other groups both men and women, including PTA, agriculture classes, farm bureau and others. The 25-minute film deals with modern methods of changing materials to make the many things we need for present-day living. The use of soybean oil and cottonseed oil in the production of margarine is portrayed as an example of a modern product employing new methods.

The film is available without charge through 26 film distribution centers. The only cost to any organization

wishing to show the film will be return transportation charges.

For a booking write the Secretary, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, letting him know the date desired. He will refer you to the nearest film distribution center.

### Plant Right Variety

As soybean planting time approaches it is well to repeat our warning about planting adapted varieties.

In the north central part of the soybean belt abnormally early varieties were planted last year, due to an abnormal season. Do not plant them this spring.

The Kabotts, Flambeaus and Mandarins planted far south of their usual habitats in 1947 did a good job of pinch-hitting. They turned in a good crop after wet weather made the planting season so late that standard varieties had no chance to get ripe.

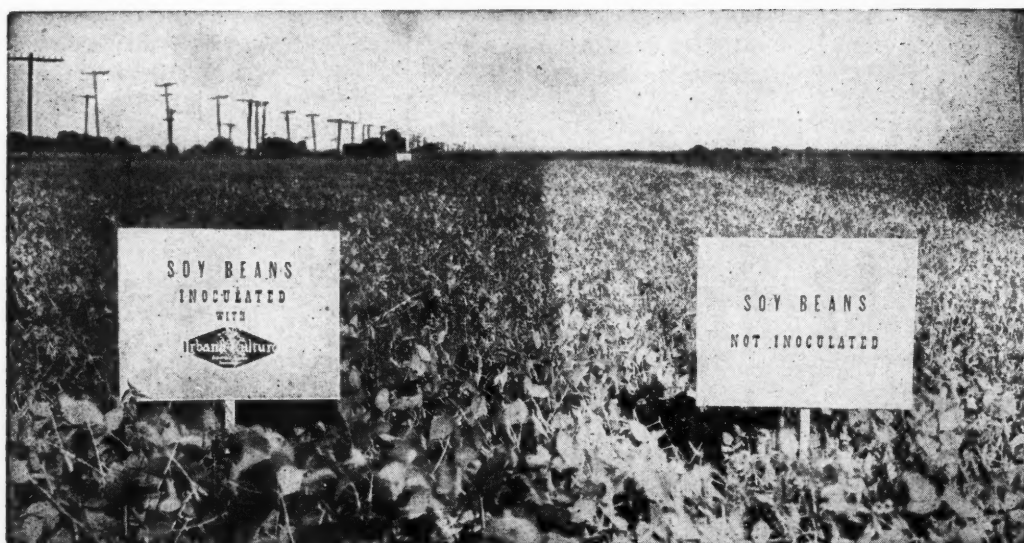
But 1948 will be a different season. If there is a normal growing season it will be a mistake to plant a variety that will not take full advantage of it. For best results stay with the varieties recommended by your experiment station for your locality.

You will find a soybean variety map on page 19 of this issue. Recommended varieties for each state and section are shown for your guidance, so far as they could be shown on a small map. For further information contact your county agent or state experiment station.



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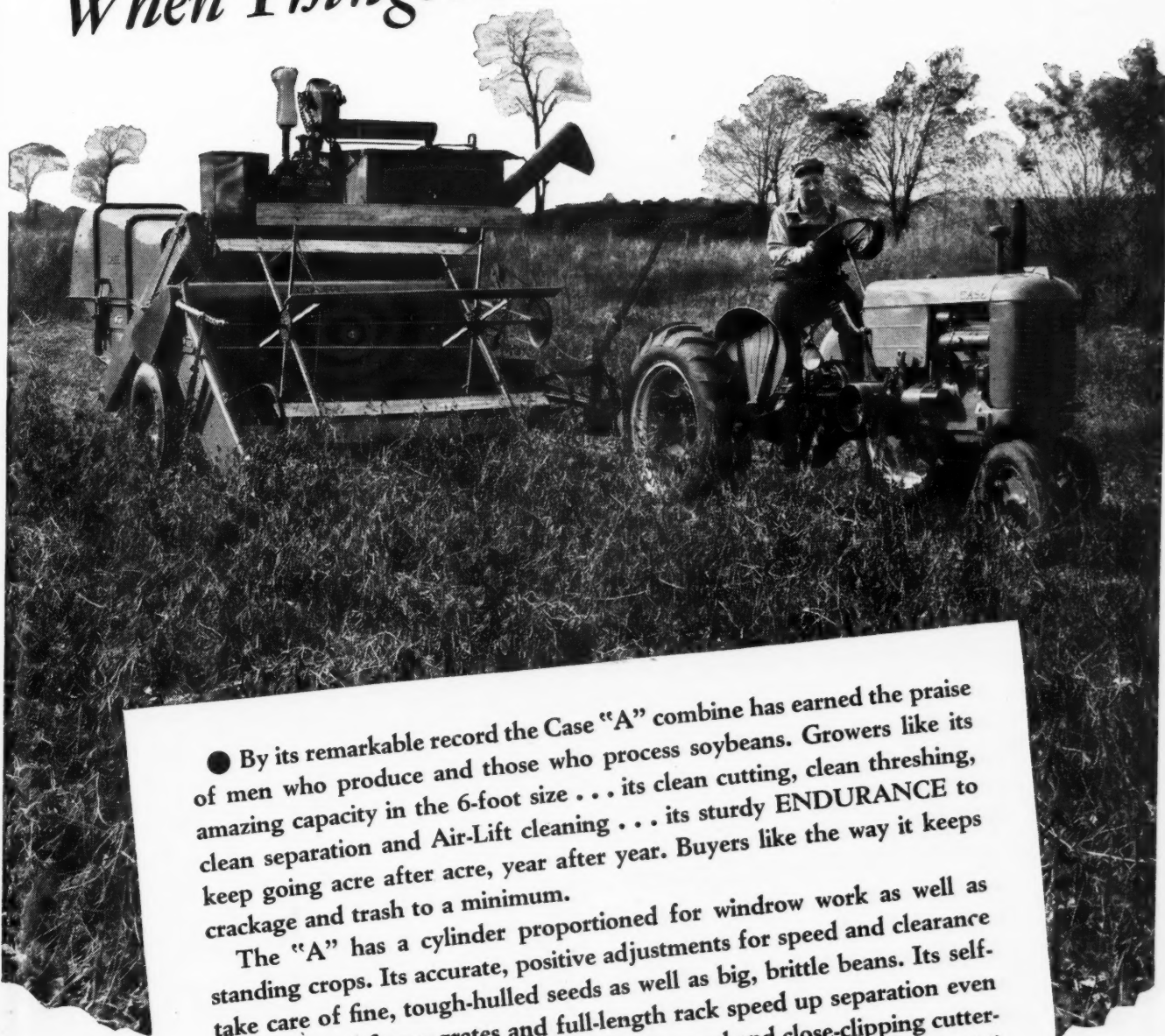
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# Tops for Soys . . .

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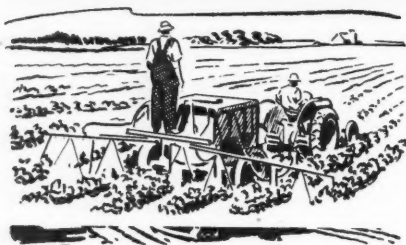
The "A" has a cylinder proportioned for windrow work as well as standing crops. Its accurate, positive adjustments for speed and clearance take care of fine, tough-hulled seeds as well as big, brittle beans. Its self-cleaning steel-finger grates and full-length rack speed up separation even with wet or weedy material. Its power-driven reel and close-clipping cutter-bar do their bit to save every possible pod. See for yourself why the "A" ranks so high with growers who know combines best. See your Case dealer. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

# CASE

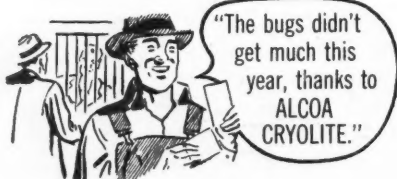


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## GROWERS

### Burdette Report

Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark., has discontinued its crop breeding and testing work which has been carried on for the past 5 years, announces G. A. Hale, who has been agronomist for the plantation.

Hale, however, will continue the work on Hale Seed Farms, one of which was formerly a part of Burdette Plantation.

"In the division of partnership interests, we acquired all the seed breeding equipment and foundation seed stocks and will continue to produce registered cotton and soybean varieties by the same painstaking and extensive, scientific plant breeding operations that have been carried on here at Burdette during the last 5 years while I was partner of and agronomist for Burdette Plantation," states Hale. "Other seed breeders and distributors will be interested to know that the Hale Seed Farms will be glad to continue the testing of their varieties."

"The soybean improvement program has produced several improved varieties of yellow beans such as the State-registered Bur-

dette 19, which you will observe from the yield results below is superior to the Ral soy variety. Since we have been unable to date to develop by selection a yellow variety that will yield as much as the Ogden and its selections, the breeding work in the future will be concentrated on combining the good qualities of the yellow beans with those of the green varieties and the improvement of the Ogden and its selections. We have made two Ogden selections, Hale Ogden No. 2 and No. 12 (Burdette 2 and 12 in the table) which have some resistance to shattering. According to the 1947 test the No. 2 is a better yielder than the Ogden."

Below are 1947 results of the Burdette Plantation soybean variety tests.

### In Vermont

Soybeans have three principal uses in Vermont: as supplemental forage crop, grain and soil building, according to the *Report of the Vermont Industrial Agricultural Products Commission*, Burlington, Vt.

As a supplementary crop, soybeans are seeded in mixtures with sudan grass, millet and corn to raise the protein content. The amount of soybeans grown for grain is limited with the exception of several farms in the Champlain Valley where the soil and

Results of Burdette Plantation, Burdette (Miss. Co.) Arkansas Soybean Variety Test 1947 and 2-Year Average

Variety	1947	2-yr. Ave.	Source of Seed
	Per Acre Bushels	Per Acre Bushels	
Burdette 2	21.5	—	Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark.
Burdette 20	20.5	20.8	Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark.
Ogden	20.0	28.0	Rice Branch Exp. Station, Stuttgart, Ark.
Dortchsoy 2	19.7	29.5	Robert L. Dortch, Scott, Ark.
Burdette 19	17.9	21.5	Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark.
Burdette 12	17.4	25.5	Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark.
Ral soy	17.0	20.5	Burdette Plantation, Burdette, Ark.
Dortch Imp. Ogden	16.5	—	Robert L. Dortch, Scott, Ark.
12-43-Toark	15.6	—	Deering Farms, Inc., Deering, Mo.
Dortchsoy 7	12.3	17.0	Robert L. Dortch, Scott, Ark.

### Home-Made Bean Planter



—Photo courtesy Missouri Ruralist

Beryl Ross, Ottawa, Kans., farmer, made this 4-row soybean planter from odds and ends from the junk pile. The planter has bands to regulate seeding depth. The narrow rows are set so Mr. Ross can use a 4-row cultivator for weed control.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

growing season is suitable and the crop can be harvested with combines.

As a soil builder, soybeans have an important place on heavy clay soils. They add organic matter and nitrogen to this soil and as a result the texture is improved.

The four outstanding forage varieties are Manchu, Scioto, Dunfield, and Hudson Manchu. Manchu and Scioto are recommended for long growing seasons (120-140 days) and Dunfield and Hudson Manchu for medium growing seasons (110-120 days).

Seneca, Ottawa Mandarin and Cayuga being essentially grain varieties, did not stand as high in tons of forage per acre, although they are recommended for areas of short growing season (90-110 days).

Earlyana, a new variety grown for the first time in 1944, is a promising short season variety.

Ottawa Mandarin has proved to be the highest yielding grain variety in seven trials. Other good varieties are Hudson Manchu, Earlyana and Cayuga. Soybeans for grain are not adapted for the short growing season areas of Vermont.

**AVERAGE YIELDS OF SOYBEAN FORAGE VARIETIES IN VERMONT IN TONS PER ACRE — 1941-1945**

Variety	No. of Trials	Ave. Green Wt. Tons/A.	Ave. Dry Wt. Tons/A.
Manchu	6	9.61	2.65
Earlyana	1	8.55	2.47
Scioto	7	9.13	2.10
Dunfield	8	9.30	2.09
Hudson Manchu	4	9.19	1.93
Pride	1	5.16	1.89
Seneca (Vt.)	4	7.81	1.85
Seneca (N. Y.)	7	7.45	1.82
Ottawa Mandarin	3	6.87	1.71
Cayuga	2	8.19	1.53

**AVERAGE YIELDS OF SOYBEAN GRAIN VARIETIES IN VERMONT IN BUSHELS PER ACRE—1941-1945**

Variety	No. of Trials	Ave. Yield Bushels/Acre
Ottawa Mandarin	7	22.72
Hudson Manchu	3	18.88
Earlyana	3	18.76
Cayuga	7	17.79
Manchu	4	16.54
Seneca (N. Y.)	6	15.91
Scioto	4	14.06
Pride	3	13.94
Dunfield	5	10.45

**Bavender Special**

Since W. N. Moore, Iowa Falls soybean grower, won the 1947 Iowa soybean yield contest with a field of Bavender Special soy-

beans, a number of people have inquired about this variety.

Bavender Special is a high-yielding variety, but it lodges badly, according to crops men.

The variety is a selection by Robert Bavender of Whitten, Iowa, supposedly from a hybrid population of Mukden crossed with an unknown North Carolina variety, says Charles R. Weber, associate agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Ames. It has a "Manchu type" of growth habit and general appearance with brown pubescence and a mixture of white and purple flowers. The seed contains a mixture of brown and black hilum beans, oblong in shape and about the size of Richland. The variety bears an occasional 5-seeded pod, some 4-seeded pods and a large number of 3-seeded pods.

Bavender Special has been tested in comparison to commonly grown varieties in the corn-soybean belt for a 2-year period, 1946-47. It has averaged 1.4 bushels per acre higher than Lincoln. It was the most lodging susceptible variety tested. Under certain conditions Bavender Special lodges to such an extent that combine harvesting of the variety would result in a large loss of yield. Bavender Special averaged 2 to 3 days earlier and 2 to 3 inches shorter than Lincoln. The oil content of Bavender Special was 1.2 percent below that of Lincoln. Bavender Special appears to be adapted to the same areas as Lincoln.

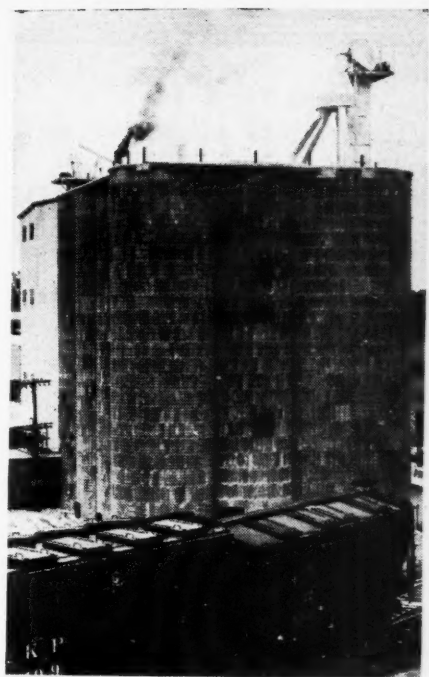
**Illinois Contest**

William A. Feldott, Plainfield, won the seventh annual Illinois 10-acre soybean growing contest with a field that scored 95.37 percent out of a possible 100, the Illinois Crop Improvement Association reports.

Feldott's yield was 42.84 bushels per acre, somewhat lower than the 46.43 bushel yield of Verle Steele, Table Grove, the 1946 yield champion. Steele won second place this year with a yield of 36.93 and a total score of 86.76.

Feldott's production cost for the 10 acres was \$280.74, his quality grade 90 percent, and the oil content of his beans 20.8 percent.

Third place winner was L. Parke Ker-



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baugh, Stanford. His score was 86.03, his yield 34.79. Fourth place winner was H. L. Stiegelmeier, Normal, with a score of 82.14 percent, and a yield of 33.3 bushels. Stiegelmeier has been soybean king at the International Grain and Hay Show for the past 2 years.

## Test All Seed

Soybean growers cannot afford to run the risk of losing a crop because soybean seed was not tested at planting time, says C. N. McIntyre, specialist in charge of the seed section at the Ohio State Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

Says Mr. McIntyre: "There is considerable evidence that some lots of seed tested early will show high germination and through inadequate storage conditions cause these tests to drop by seed planting time. Each lot presents a problem peculiar to the district where produced. Factors involving

moisture content and storage condition have a direct relationship on the seed at planting time. No one can afford not to test seed in some manner, either by home method or in a seed laboratory before taking the risk of losing a crop because of low germination."

## Missouri Germination

Missouri soybean seed may not germinate quite so well this spring as last. That this may be the case is indicated by average germination of seed received so far by St. Joseph Seed Laboratory, St. Joseph, Mo.

Average germination of seed tested by the Laboratory in 1947 was 87.94 percent. But the average germination so far this winter has been only 81.7 percent. This is indicated by a report on soybean seed tested by the Laboratory for the two seasons to the *Soybean Digest*, by Harriet E. Marsh, director.

The number of samples tested to date is much smaller than was tested in 1947.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter by Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois was written in response to our letter to him. We asked for his interpretation of the reasons for a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Association favoring a change in the grading standards affecting soybeans.

## TO THE EDITOR:

I can assure you that the purpose of the proposed changes in soybean standards as recommended by resolution at our recent annual convention was to insure the delivery of high quality soybeans by producers and to make it attractive to producers to deliver beans free of weed seeds and grit.

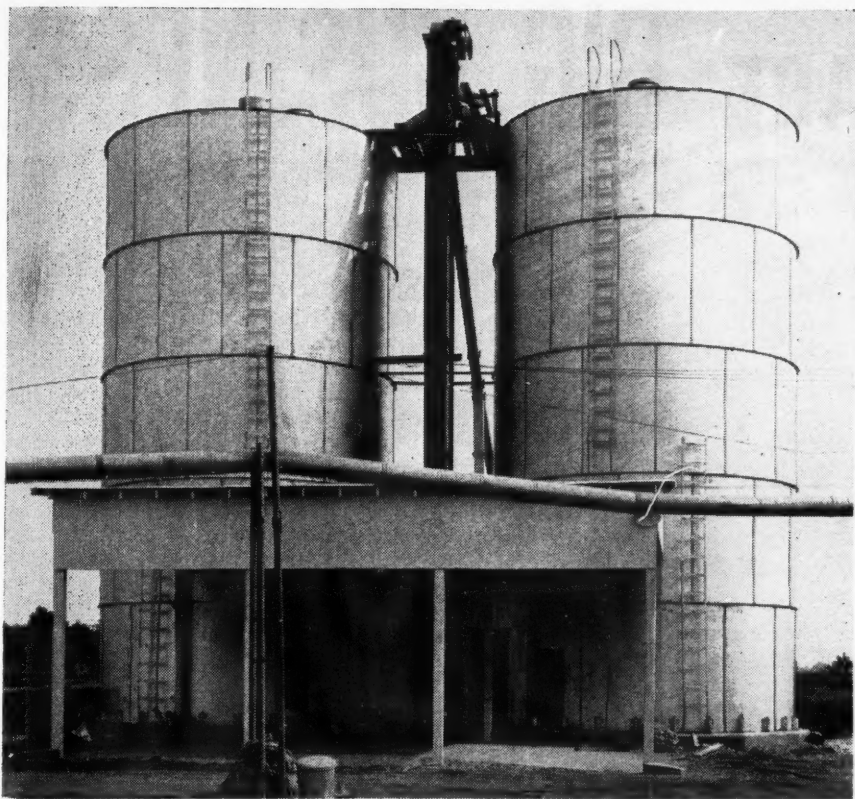
According to the Federal Soybean Standards all foreign material passing through a certain designated sieve is considered dockage and does not constitute a grading factor. Therefore, the producer who is careless about his cleaning and delivers beans to the elevator containing a high percentage of weed seeds and grit receives the same price for the cleaned beans that he would receive if they were cleaned before delivery. Since such beans are not suitable for storage or processing without cleaning, someone must bear the expense of re-cleaning which adds to the cost of marketing and reduces the price which the careful farmer receives for well cleaned beans, since the processors base their bids on what they can expect to receive under the grading standards that apply.

It is our thought that all materials other than beans and splits should be classified as foreign material with a definite percentage of foreign material permitted in each of the numerical grades. If the processors were assured that they were to receive not more than 2 or 3 percent foreign material in all No. 2 beans purchased they could afford to

pay a higher price for such beans than they can when they are likely to get some No. 2 beans that will require re-cleaning.

I note your suggestion that there was little sentiment expressed for changes in the grading standards at the hearings last year. This is easily understood when we consider the fact that for 2 or 3 years prior to that time the Federal Standards had been entirely disregarded in marketing operations. The Commodity Credit Corporation established prices of beans on a single factor basis without regard to grading. In their contract with the processors they permitted the delivery of beans containing not more than 2 percent foreign material and dockage without discount. That arrangement was generally satisfactory, and since that was the marketing practice at the time country elevators and other handlers were not concerned about the official standards. However, when the marketing was turned back to the processors in 1947 they purchased beans on the basis of Federal Standards. It was then that the handlers of soybeans discovered that beans containing 1½ percent of dockage with little or no foreign material were subject to 1 percent dockage in weight. Under this arrangement the farmer who cleaned his beans to 98½ percent purity and the farmer who delivered beans containing 5 or 6 percent of weed seed and grit received the same price for the weight of actual beans delivered.

When this subject is opened up for consideration it may be that some other changes will be desirable, such as the lowering of moisture content in No. 2 beans in order to insure the maximum price to the producer who delivers a high quality product. —Lawrence Farlow, secretary, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.



These twin-steel tanks hold about 23,500 bushels of soybeans. They were erected at a cost of \$11,000 for the Paul Crouthers Gin, Lilbourn, Mo. Gins are becoming local storage stations for soybeans in the South.

## STORAGE GOING UP IN SOUTH

By JANE INEZ GORDON

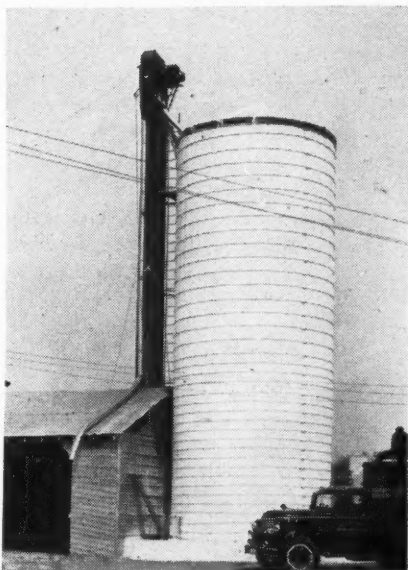
Due to increased acreage in soybeans in the South, a great many cotton gins have installed elevators and equipment for storage this year. A cotton gin is located in the "cotton patch" and since the cotton farmer also grows soybeans, it is a "natural" for these gins to become local storage stations, where the farmer in that community can sell both crops. This means a saving in hauling time to the processors and on labor. The ginner purchases the beans, stores them and sells them to the processor, the same as he does his cottonseed. Most oil mills can and do process soybeans after the season's crush is over for cottonseed. This gives the oil mills a longer operating time, some running 12 months, instead of a few months during the fall crushing season.

The Barton-Jolly Cotton Gin Co., Catron, Mo. has erected this year a concrete storage tank, furnished by Memphis Concrete & Silo Co. for storing of 6,000 bushels of beans. The elevating, conveying and transmission equipment supplied by Riechman-Crosby Co., Memphis, loads 36,970 lbs. of beans in 44 minutes.

The Paul B. Crouthers Gin, Lilbourn, Mo., is located on a railroad, and can ship by truck or rail to processor. The twin-steel storage tanks will hold approximately 20,000 bushels of soybeans, and were furnished by

the Butler Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo. The elevating, conveying and transmission equipment was supplied by Riechman-Crosby Co., Memphis, Tenn. Between the tanks is a solid steel leg elevator for elevating beans from the dump pit into the leg and spouted from elevator into either tank.

Concrete storage tank of Barton-Jolly Gin, Catron, Mo. Holds about 6,400 bushels of soybeans, cost \$6,100.



## SOYBEANS AND SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

Less plant food is removed from the soil by soybeans than by most other farm crops, according to a survey of Cornbelt experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

Ward Calland says research workers at these institutions point out that all harvested crops take some plant food nutrients from the soil except where the entire plant is returned to the land.

"Clover and alfalfa draw heavily on the mineral nutrients in the soil while they are improving its nitrogen content and its tilth," says Mr. Calland who is managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council. "Such non-legume crops as corn, wheat, oats, barley, flax and other grain crops deplete the soil of both nitrogen and minerals," he points out.

"The soybean, an annual legume, when properly inoculated, gets much of its nitrogen from the air," Mr. Calland explains. "When harvested with the combine, removing only the seed, it adds some nitrogen to the soil. According to Illinois agronomists, this nitrogen addition, when compared to a 50-pound nitrogen loss from a 50-bushel corn crop, a 26-pound loss from 40 bushels of oats, or a 36-pound loss from 25 bushels of wheat, puts the soybean crop on the right side of the productivity ledger with regard to nitrogen. Of course nitrogen is the most expensive of the nutritive elements added to the soil in the form of fertilizer.

"While figures show that an average soybean crop takes slightly less phosphorus from the soil than is removed by an average corn crop," Mr. Calland sets forth, "soybeans demand more potash than corn and some other grain crops. However, soybeans remove far less potash from the soil than do red clover or alfalfa.

"As soybean land is left loose, friable and easily worked, it improves the tilth of the soil. Ground is found in excellent condition for seeding of wheat, winter grain or rye. The soybean plant stimulates improved biological activity in the soil, influencing a decided increase in the micro-organisms which must be present to assist in the decay and digestion of crop residues.

"Beneficial effect of soybeans upon the crops which follow in the rotation is demonstrated by an Iowa Experiment Station report that corn yields 8.3 and 9.5 bushels more following soybeans than when following corn on the Webster and Clarion soils of that state. Likewise, 10 bushels more per acre can be expected in the yield of oats following soybeans."

The survey shows that in a 25-year crop rotation experiment at the Indiana Experiment Station, the soybeans in the rotation increased the yields of corn and wheat 6 and 7 bushels respectively compared to where no soybeans were used in the rotation.

# SOYBEANS ARE BIG BUSINESS!



Traders exchange soybean futures contracts in Chicago Board of Trade pit. The soybean's future depends on greater market stability than exists at present.

## By ERSEL WALLEY

Fort Wayne, Indiana  
Pres., American Soybean Association

**M**Y INTEREST in soybeans is not of recent origin. I have grown soybeans each year for 27 years.

With this interest in the crop, I watched keenly an increase in production of beans for seed in the United States from 5 million bushels in 1924 to 90 million bushels in 1939, of which 10 million bushels were exported from this country as whole beans.

During this same period the acreage in Illinois increased from 115,000 acres for seed with an average yield of 12 bushels per acre or a total production of 1,380,000 bushels in 1924, to a total production in 1939 of 1,890,000 acres with an average yield of 24.5 bushels per acre or a total production of over 46 million bushels. This made Illinois by far the "fust" state in soybean production in the United States.

In Indiana the acreage increased from 66,000 acres, with an average yield of less than 10 bushels per acre, or a total of 653,000 bushels in 1924, to a total production of 750,000 acres and 14 million bushels in 1939, making Indiana third in rank of soya producing states in the country.

Address before Soybean Processors' Conference, Purdue University, West LaFayette, Ind., March 31.

In those early days I remember the enthusiasm with which high protein concentrate feeds were introduced into our market. I remember, particularly, the welcome reception which the dairymen gave to a 32 percent protein feed which could be mixed with their homegrown grains for a properly balanced dairy ration. At the same time in my own bins on the farm, I had soybeans just as they came from the thresher—a non-processed product of the soil, which contained 32.8 percent protein.

At the same time every bushel of those beans contained 8 to 10 pounds of golden rich vegetable oil, potentially valuable but very much unappreciated. Those were the days when soybean growers took their beans to the extractor, sometimes trading a pound of beans for a pound of soybean meal; but more often taking home only the meal which came from the beans delivered. This arrangement, whereby the processor received all the oil from the beans for removing it, demonstrates the high value use of soybean protein meal with the rich oil removed.

Then came the war. The expansion of the soybean acreage and industry since Pearl Harbor constitutes one of the outstanding achievements in the whole history of man's effort to feed himself. The seizure of the Far East by the Japs cut off

our supply of practically all of our natural rubber and at least one-third of the vegetable oils used in the United States and so vital to both our existence and our ability to carry on a war. Untold millions were spent by the government in a valiant attempt to replace the needed rubber through domestic production.

## Grower Contribution

In contrast, the soybean growers and industry made this nation, for the first time in recent history, self-sufficient as to edible oils and fats. Governmental decree required that soybean oil had to be used for edible purposes only. At the same time soybeans made possible the extra protein feed so vitally essential to our wartime and postwar food programs.

During these war years the soybean production of the United States more than doubled, reaching a total production of almost 200 million bushels in 1946. During this same period the processing capacity was expanded in like degree, so that facilities are available to convert such a record crop into meal and oil.

In Illinois production during the war increased to over 3 million acres with a total production of over 75 million bushels or over one-third of all the soybeans produced in the United States.

*When the chips are down, price will determine how many soybeans U. S. farmers will continue to grow. That is why, says the president of the American Soybean Association, we'd better get busy and broaden our markets.*

In Indiana production during the war reached approximately 1.4 million acres with a total production of approximately 26 million bushels, keeping Indiana third in total production.

Keep in mind that this expansion was achieved by private enterprise in the good old American way and without any necessary cost to the government.

Today, soybeans produce 60 percent of all the vegetable protein meal consumed in the United States. Even including animal protein, soybeans contribute over 40 percent of the total supply. In more exact figures, out of a total supply of approximately 8,400,000 tons, 3,800,000 tons are extracted from soybeans.

It should be noted that soybeans are the only source of protein possible through domestic production or import, the supply of which can be appreciably increased. Any material reduction in the supply of soybean meal would be decidedly injurious to our feed mixers, our livestock production, and our food program.

#### Led Butterfat

Currently, soybean oil supplies approximately 20 percent of all the edible fats and oils produced in the United States, making a larger contribution in 1947 than even butterfat.

Stated in another way, soybeans account for 30 percent of all the vegetable oil produced in the United States, or more specifically, considerably over 1,000 million pounds out of a total production of approximately 3,400 million pounds.

In 1946, soybean oil supplied approximately 55 percent of all the vegetable oil used in vegetable shortening (743 million pounds out of 1,360 million pounds produced). In the same year, 1946, soybean oil supplied nearly 44 percent of the fat used in the manufacture of margarine in the United States, being exceeded only by cottonseed oil. I have at hand a letter from one of the more modest food producers of the country, who asked that his name be withheld but who authorized us to quote figures showing that his concern spent nearly 19 million dollars for soybean oil for use in foods in 1947.

Soybean oil has, also, invaded the salad dressing and mayonnaise field, supplying 15 percent of the vegetable oils used in those products in 1946. Only outmoded

regulations and restrictions stand in the way of further expansion in that field.

Insignificant in tonnage but important as to vital and high value use are the thousand-and-one end products which come from soybeans—health foods, flour, cookies, crackers, sprouts, flakes, grits, macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, meat substitutes, whipping agents, all for special uses in the edible field. It is likewise impossible even to catalog the industrial applications or the products of laboratories producing supplies for medicinal and hospital use.

Currently, the annual soybean crop means 600 million dollars direct to farmers. The refinement and utilization of the two primary products, protein meal and oil, gives the crop an ultimate value of more than a billion dollars a year—how much higher, no one knows.

We have made no attempt to estimate the total investment in processing, feed mixing, refining and other facilities developed in this country and which depend

directly on soybeans for their utilization and life. Many of our well-known industries are dwarfed by this gigantic enterprise made possible by this relative newcomer in American agriculture. It is estimated that the growers this year will sow seed beans for the 1948 crop, which have a current cash value of over 50 million dollars.

We do not intend to be particularly facetious when we say, "this is not hay," because we know full well that if the price of beans would go relatively low that a larger acreage of beans would again be cut for hay, as a means of home-grown and low-cost protein feed on the farm.

Again we could say that "this is not peanuts," but in doing so we cannot indicate any contempt for that competing crop. Peanuts, as you know, are at an economic disadvantage as compared to soybeans in the production of commercial oil and meal. Their high value use comes

**A dangerous weakness in our marketing system is the lack of farm storage for soybeans.**

—USDA photo by Page



principally from use as an outstanding confection and as peanut butter.

The high labor cost per acre of peanuts, as compared to soybeans, is unfortunate from their standpoint. However, in spite of this economic disadvantage, through organizations, growers and processors have combined to protect the peanut industry in admirable fashion and against tremendous difficulties and odds. Our admiration for these valiant peanut industry organizations compels us to use the word "peanuts" only with respect.

In this heyday of soybean development, we must, however, not kid ourselves. Many problems lie ahead. In the field of agronomy we have important work to do, in the matter of varieties, diseases, insect control and better all-around cultural methods.

The lack of farm storage for soybeans is a dangerous weakness in our marketing system. Growers, particularly new growers, have been badly trained during the war period as to time of marketing.

Research in the use of soybean meal and soybean oil has scarcely been started. The

reversion problem in the oil is a notable example.

The prime need of the industry is to convert the potential value of this unusual product into price—price secured through research, processing facilities, and promotion which take the end products of soybeans into higher and higher value use.

Remember that the day is not far off when competition will set in. As big Business the soybean industry is not prepared either through organization or psychology.

May I refer, briefly and respectfully, to the Cotton Council. Here is an organization supported, financially and individually, by growers, by ginners, by crushers, by brokers, by warehouse men, by spinners, in fact by all segments of the cotton industry. Through this organization they wield influence and promote end products most successfully and at times as you know, against great odds. In contrast, over one-half of our soybean growers are new and from the standpoint of marketing or promotion are inexperienced. They are not geared nor awake to what may be

some hard years ahead. Likewise, processing and other industries built upon the soybean crop are to a degree soft and immature. They have developed and have been nurtured in a controlled economy during the war when it was almost impossible for them to lose. They are neither organized nor psychologically ready to effectively fight for their own business existence—politically naive.

No better example could be found than in the National Soybean Processors Association whose chief project to date has been in the field of crop improvement—a very worth while and admirable program and evidently based on the theory that farmers need to know more about beans, so that they will continue to grow beans and thus keep the wheels of the soybean industry busy. The fact of the case is, however, when the chips are down, there is only one thing that will induce the American farmers to grow more beans, or even as many as they are now growing, and that is price. And frankly, gentlemen, price received by the farmers depends on a greater degree of market stabilization than we have yet achieved and on continued and expanded high value use of the products which come from the soybean.

Certainly, soybeans are Big Business today and we should be doing the things other big business is doing. Current profits are being used to entrench other industries. Money is spent freely to improve public relations, to secure needed legislation, favorable rulings, new uses for its products, higher value uses for its products, and to get its foot into the opening door of what we hope will be a somewhat normal foreign trade.

#### Offset to Stalin

Directly affecting these problems will be a never-ending list of hearings affecting legislation, Food and Drug Administration rulings, reciprocal trade agreements, all on a federal level. In many states efforts must be made to remove discriminatory taxes, particularly on yellow margarine made from domestic oils. What is constantly said in private may as well be said in public. The soybean oil refining facilities of the country are in relatively few hands. The price of beans can be maintained at a justified level only if the industry is organized to protect itself against any unfair tactics. We have before us the question of whether we are going to export whole beans or end products. The officers of the American Soybean Association are besieged to use their influence to help supply whole beans needed by the idle bean processors of Europe—needed to put men back to work where they become less a prey to Communism. These are beans needed to replace those that formerly

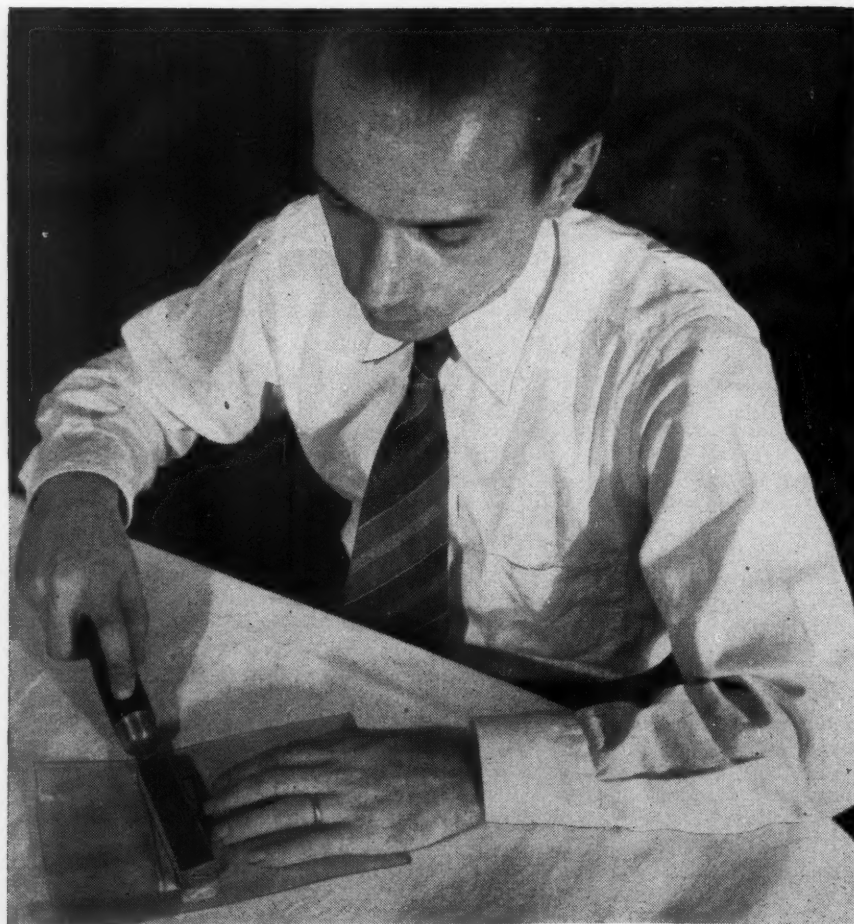
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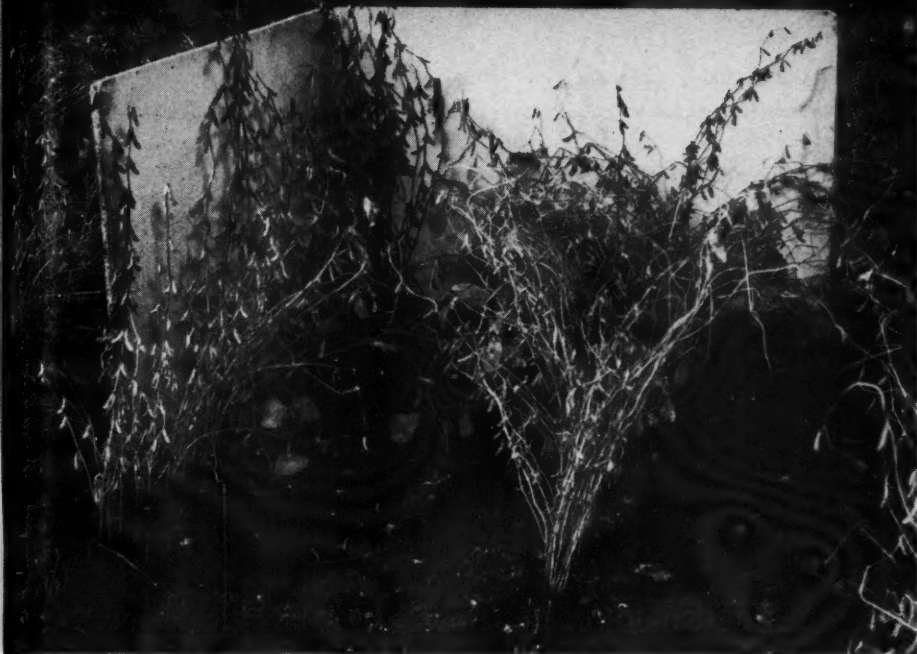
## Use of Polyamide Resin

Polyamide resin is a boon to large industry and the neighborhood grocer alike, reports General Mills, Inc. The small manufacturer can now give his home-made cakes, cookies or other products brand identification simply by heat-sealing polyamide resin-coated labels to the wrapper with a small electric heater as shown here. No longer does he need to bother with a sticky glue pot.

You see John E. Jackson showing how to apply a polyamide-coated label.

—Photo courtesy Progress thru Research





This shows the increase in lodging with increased seeding rate. Row at left, recommended rate of seeding; row at right, a heavy rate of seeding.

# LET'S PUSH UP SOYBEAN YIELDS

By CHARLES R. WEBER and MARTIN G. WEISS

Iowa State College Experiment Station

• Reprinted from IOWA FARM SCIENCE. Illustrations and graphs are by courtesy of that publication. The article was written to cover Iowa conditions, but much of it applies to other areas as well. Varieties and planting dates mentioned are for Iowa.

LET'S ASSUME that you have the best variety of soybeans for your farm and that your soil is in a good state of productivity. Now what can you do to get the best grain yield? There are about five things we'd suggest.

- Whip the weeds early.
- Grow the beans in rows.
- Keep the rows close together—narrow spacing between rows.
- Plant the beans about 1 inch apart in the rows.
- Plant varieties adapted to your region before June 1.

If planting is delayed beyond the first week in June, then use an earlier variety.

## Whipping the Weeds

Kill the weeds early. Get most of them before the beans are planted. The most effective cultivation you can do is before you plant your soybeans. To do this, prepare the seedbed early. Then just before planting, a shallow preparation is sufficient. Your aim should be to get the weed seeds to sprout then nip the weeds while they are small and easily killed.

After the beans are planted and just before they come up, go over the field with a harrow. If a crust forms before the beans are up, it is best to break this with a rotary hoe, weeder or harrow. The crust may decrease the stand if it isn't broken.

When the beans are up, treat them rough! Regardless of whether the beans are planted in rows or solid, hit the weeds hard with a rotary hoe, harrow or weeder while the beans are small. Don't worry about breaking off a few young plants or soybean leaves. If you actually cut the stand 3 to 5 percent, you're probably doing a good job. You probably can give them two

or three cultivations with these fast implements (rotary hoe, harrow or weeder) before the beans get too large.

The better job of killing weeds you do before planting and while the beans are small, the less you'll have to do later with a cultivator. One cultivation with a row cultivator may be enough under favorable conditions.

## Plant in Rows

It pays to grow soybeans in rows if you want a grain crop. The advantages of growing beans in rows are:

- They usually yield more than if drilled or broadcast.
- It takes less seed for planting.
- There will be less trouble with weeds—if you cultivate.
- The beans will dry faster at harvest time.
- The crop can be combined earlier and more easily.
- There will be less loss from shattering when combining.

The only advantages of drilling beans solid are that it will save labor and help to prevent erosion.

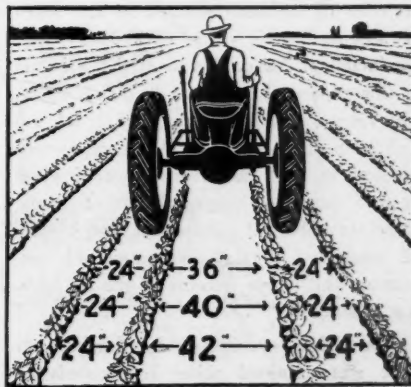
To get the highest yield of grain with a variety adapted to your section, plant the beans in medium width rows. But there is no advantage in this unless you can cultivate them.

In 2 to 6 years of experiments in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, soybeans planted in rows 21 inches apart have given the highest average yield. In rows 21 to 24 inches apart the yield has been 2 to 4 bushels an acre more than when planted in wide rows (40 to 42 inches apart) or drilled in 7-inch rows. The yields obtained in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana from various "width-of-row" plantings are shown in the graph on the next page.

Although all of the states got the best yields with rows 21 inches apart, you may question whether this is practical for your farm because of your planting and cultivating equipment.

If you plant two rows at a time—with an

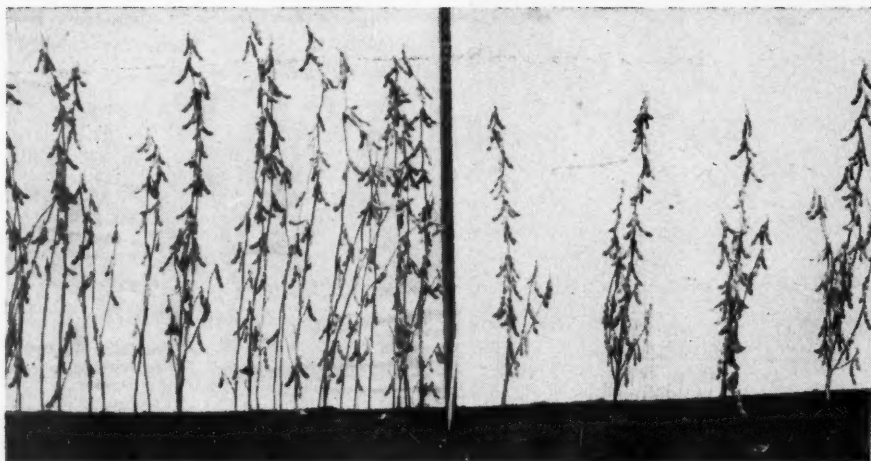
If equipment cannot be adjusted to close rows—alternate close and wide spacing will increase yield.



Average yield in bushels per acre for five varieties of Soybeans\* Planted at five rates for a 5-year period (1939-1943)

	Rate of planting (bushels per acre)				
	.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2
Average yield .....	27.0	28.1	28.6	28.2	28.2
Net yield (average yield minus seed used) .....	26.4	27.1	27.2	26.4	26.0

\*The varieties used were Dunfield, Mandell, Illini, Mukden, Richland.



This is the Mukden variety showing how seeding rates affect branching and height of plants. Left portion of row planted at recommended rate, right portion of row was spaced with 8 inches between the plants.

ordinary two-row corn planter—you can solve the problem this way: shorten the gauge marker on the planter so alternate rows will be close together (see the preceding drawing.) Some of you may have planters that can be changed to narrower rows. In that case make the rows as close together as the tractor tread and your cultivating equipment will permit.

By making alternate rows closer together, the cultivating problem can be solved by removing the outside shovels from the ordinary two-row cultivator.

If you can narrow your planter to 36 inches and shorten the marker to make the alternate rows 24 inches, then you will have a 30-inch average row width in your beans. A 42-inch spacing with a 24-inch secondary spacing works best with a 66-inch tractor tread. This will give rows averaging 33 inches apart.

These examples of spacing won't give as high yields as 21-inch rows, but they will increase your yield with the usual equipment at little or no extra cost. Getting rows closer together also will keep down soil losses from rain and wind.

#### Rate of Planting

"How much seed should I plant?" The answer depends on the quality of the seed, method of seeding (whether in rows or drilled solid) and soil conditions. An experiment to determine the response of five varieties of soybeans planted at five rates of seeding for 5 years (1939-1943) was conducted at Ames. We planted the beans in this experiment in rows 32 inches apart. The rates of seeding were 0.6, 1.0, 1.4, 1.8 and 2.2 bushels per acre. With each variety planted at each rate we measured yield of seed, degree of lodging, height of plants, stand (number of plants per foot,) date of maturity, protein percentage, oil percentage and iodine number of the oil (drying quality.)

The highest average yield in bushels per acre was obtained using 1.4 bushels an

acre. This was true for all five of the varieties. The table on the bottom of page 17 shows the results.

When the seed used is subtracted from the yield (see table) then it appears that 1 bushel to the acre is enough in rows 32 inches wide.

But there are some other things to consider in the rate of seeding. If you have heavy soil that crusts over following rain, a slightly heavier seeding may give you a much better stand. And you need to know how GOOD your seed is. It should germinate 90 percent or more, be free from pieces of stems, pods, cracked beans and the like. If your seed isn't good, then plant more.

Our tests in Iowa show that you can plant too much—the stand can be too heavy. We found that plants lodged more

—they didn't stand up as well—as the rate of seeding increased.

Each half-bushel increase in seed planted added about three more plants per foot of row. This brought about 8 percent more lodging for each additional half bushel of seed planted. The picture at the beginning of this article shows how lodging increases with increased seed rate. So the seeding rate should be only heavy enough to insure a good stand of bean plants. You need that to make sure the beans can compete with the weeds. On the basis of the experiment, we recommend these seeding rates when using GOOD seed:

For 40 to 42-inch rows—45 to 50 pounds of seed per acre.

For 30 to 36-inch rows or a combination of 42 and 24-inch rows—1 bushel of seed per acre.

For 21 to 24-inch rows—1¼ bushels (75 pounds) per acre.

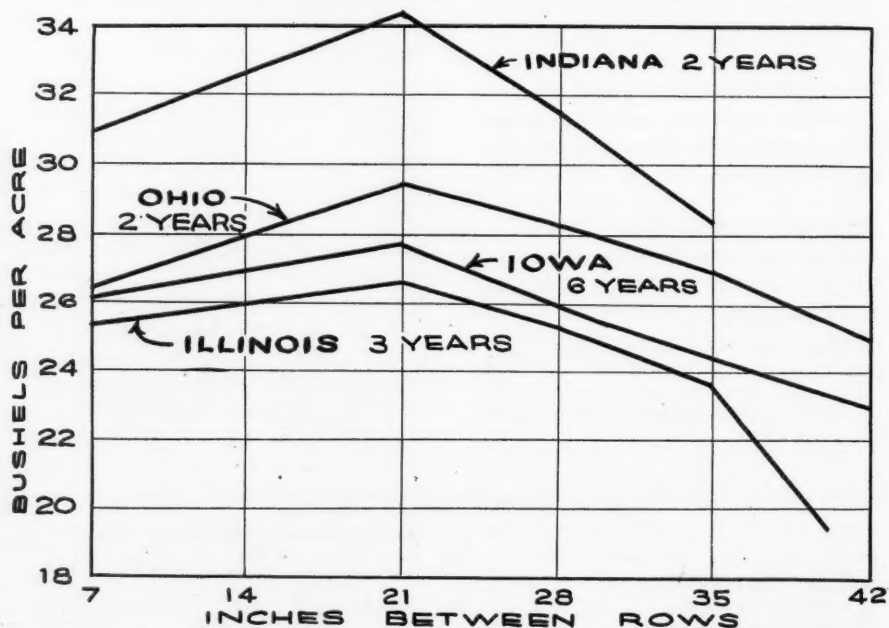
For solid drilled rows—2 bushels per acre.

Adjust the rate to fit your seed, soil texture and other special conditions.

In general, plant at the rate of one good seed for every inch in the row. Then you can knock out some plants with a rotary, hoe, harrow or weeder in the early weed battle. A little loss in stand won't hurt the yield at all if you get rid of those weeds! Planting at these rates will make it easier for the beans to break through crusted soil.

We found light rates of seeding produced shorter plants which branch more than those grown at heavy rates of seeding. The photograph on this page above shows how seeding rates affect height and branching of plants. Increasing the rate of seeding delayed the maturity slightly. Neither pro-

Various row widths affect soybean yields about the same in four states. (The Indiana, Ohio and Illinois results are reproduced with permission of the respective state experiment stations.)



### When to Plant

but after June 10 the early variety, Mandarin, outyielded the adapted varieties.

How can you grow more soybeans per acre? Get the best variety for your region—for your farm; plant in narrow rows; beat the weeds to the punch; have the plants about 1 inch apart in rows; plant in May, if possible—and if you can't plant that early, use an earlier variety.

Iowa average soybean yields could be raised 5 to 7 bushels per acre by the use of these and other improved cultural practices.

- s b d -

## HIGH-PROTEIN CORN

The new corn contains 13 to 14 percent protein instead of the usual 8 to 10 percent. This may be of real importance to the nation's livestock feeders since the average protein content of hybrid corn has been going down for a number of years.

Map shows the best, high-producing varieties that will mature in each state in normal years, as recommended by the state experiment stations and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.



*Statement of Ersel Walley, president of the American Soybean Association: My name is Ersel Walley. I live in Fort Wayne, Ind., and am engaged in farm management and rural appraising service in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. As a tenant farmer, as owner-operator and as a farm owner in northwestern Ohio I have grown soybeans for 27 years. Currently I am president of the American Soybean Association.*

The American Soybean Association favors and asks only the right to exist in a free domestic economy. In 1941 and annually since, it has gone on record as favoring the repeal of all federal and state taxes which burden the manufacture, distribution or sale of colored margarine provided that margarine is made from domestically produced oils—the product of the American farms.

Our way of life is based upon supplying to consumers the products which they want in the form in which they want them. This practice has contributed to our economic progress—our achievement of a relatively high standard of living.

### Most Are Urban

Approximately 82 percent of our population is urban—approximately 18 percent is rural. That 18 percent or any segment thereof cannot for long dictate—it must please the consumer—and should.

The American housewife and her family want a yellow table spread—butter or margarine as they prefer. Our eating habits and food desires are deep seated. We like yellow spread on white bread—pleased with a spread artificially colored and a bread made from flour artificially bleached. From the richest to poorest, we Americans want in our foods color or lack of color—natural or artificial—as best suits our eye and taste. We believe the will of the people will prevail.

It is the belief of the American Soybean Association that yellow margarine made from domestically produced fats and oils should



ERSEL WALLEY

be allowed to sell for what it is, on the basis of its true value, without federal or state tax discrimination. We believe that butter has a right to a free market, and that soybean oil in the form of margarine has a similar right. We consider the present discrimination unfair. We believe that the immediate removal of federal taxes on yellow margarine will benefit not only the producer of soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts and corn, but also the producer of dairy products, including butterfat.

A population increase in the United States

# THE BATTLE FOR A FREE

• *The House agriculture committee tabled all margarine bills following the March hearings, but was overridden by a discharge petition signed by a majority of the House. Prospects are that a margarine bill of some sort will pass the lower House of Congress—and perhaps the Senate also—during this session. A vote on discharging the House agriculture committee is to be taken April 26 or 27. If the vote is favorable, the Rivers bill which would automatically repeal all federal margarine license fees and taxes, will be brought up. However, amendments will be offered to limit repeal to margarine made from domestic fats and oils. The testimony of five representatives of the American Soybean Association before the House agriculture committee during the March hearings is reprinted in part on this and following pages. See editorial columns and report by Porter M. Hedge on page 42 for further discussion of this issue.*

the past 9 years equal to the total population of Canada, has created a tremendous drain on our food resources. Experts expect this population increase to continue with a total increase of 18 to 20 millions from 1939 to 1950. The oncoming generation of Americans is nutrition conscious, creating a definite demand for larger quantities of meat and animal products. Continued production of large quantities of efficient low-cost vegetable protein meal is essential to the adequate supply of meat, milk and eggs necessary to the proper feeding of our increased population.

### Can Eat More

Currently the annual per capita consumption of table spread is 15 or 16 pounds—of which butter supplies approximately two-thirds and margarine one-third. We believe this per capita annual consumption can be increased not only to the prewar rate of over 20 pounds per person but eventually to approach the nutritional standards recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of 30 to 35 pounds per person.

Many soybean growers also produce cream for butter. We believe that yellow butter and yellow margarine are complementary and both necessary and that the market for clean quality butter and clean nutritious margarine can be expanded—constructively and fairly without confusion or misrepresentation and without tax on color.

*Statement of Howard L. Roach: My name is Howard L. Roach. I live at Plainfield, Bremer County, Iowa. Bremer County is located in the northeast corner of the state of Iowa and for many years has been nationally advertised as the dairy spot of Iowa. I live on a farm and am actively en-*

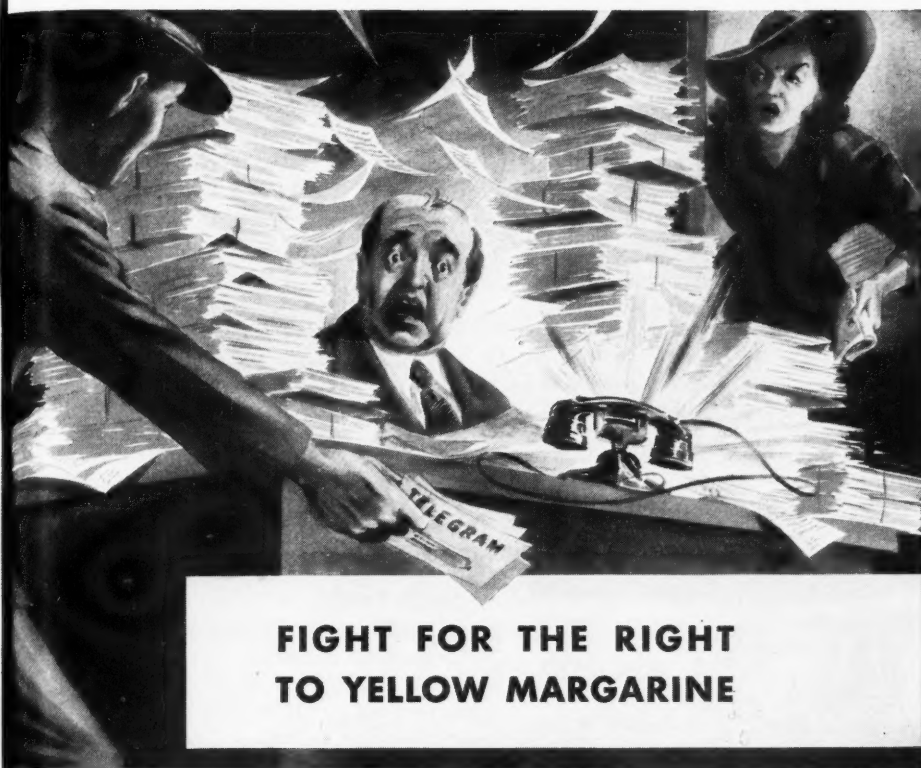
gaged in farming. I do farm management work and have under my control approximately 45 farms on which we do general farming; that is, we milk cows, raise hogs, have flocks of poultry and raise grain necessary for the maintenance and feeding of these animals. I am, also, in the elevator business and own a small local soybean processing plant which is a pilot plant for the Iowa State College of Agriculture. For many years I have been a member of the American Soybean Association and at the present time am director for the state of Iowa.

Corn is the principal crop which we raise on our farms, the most of which is used as feed for livestock. The next crop in importance is our soybean crop and the crop of least importance is our oat crop. The relative importance of these various crops has changed drastically within the past few years, corn maintaining its supremacy but soybeans climbing from nothing 25 years ago, to second place over oats within that period of time.

### First Beans in 1920

We started growing soybeans in 1920 as a feed for our dairy cows. As we learned more about the crop and the facilities became available to make their harvest more economical we started to raise the crop for seed, grinding the raw soybean for use in our feed as a protein supplement. We soon found, however, that the amount of oil in raw soybeans made ground soybeans undesirable as a livestock feed and at that time became interested in some means of taking the oil from the bean. For a number of years we shipped the soybeans off our farms to soybean processing plants and then

# MARGARINE MARKET....



From the booklet, "Why Can't I Get Yellow Margarine."

shipped the soybean meal back to our farms to be used as livestock feed.

During the war years it became increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of protein feed and at that time we conceived the idea of the installation of a small community soybean processing plant. All of the beans which we process are obtained within a radius of approximately 25 miles and the major portion of the soybean meal produced is used within this same area as feed for dairy cows, hogs and poultry. Practically the only commodities shipped out of our trade area are meat, dairy products, poultry products and the soybean oil which has been extracted from soybeans.



HOWARD L. ROACH

Iowa, as you no doubt know, ranks fifth in the number of dairy cows on farms but ranks first in the production of creamery butter. Other dairy states, such as Wisconsin,

Minnesota and New York have long since discovered that there are more profitable markets for their products than butter, even with butter at the high price it has been the past few years.

## Where Milk Goes

Off our own farms we are selling dairy products to creameries for the production of butter; to cheese factories for the production of cheese; to evaporators for the production of evaporated milk; and to milk pools where the product is used as fluid milk. For February we received an average price of 97c for butterfat going to creameries for butter production; \$1.17 for butterfat going to evaporators; \$1.21 for butterfat going to cheese factories; and \$1.21 for butterfat going to be sold as fluid milk.

You can see we would much prefer to sell the dairy product from our farms to manufacturers that can use all of the milk product rather than to manufacturers who can utilize only the butterfat content of the dairy product. Our feeling is shared with other dairymen. The marketing of dairy products in the United States bears out these price trends to the place where there is not enough butter produced to supply the demands of the consuming public.

Butter is still too cheap compared with the price of other dairy products and yet it is too dear for many of our population to buy. Proof of this lies in the fact that

between 1934 and 1947 the per capita consumption of butter shrank from 18.3 lbs. to 11.9 lbs.

The soybean oil which is produced in the fields of the same farm on which we produce butter in the barn has the same yellow color and should, therefore, not be discriminated against by any tax because of its color.

## Short of Protein

Our farm animals never have had enough protein according to the USDA figures. In order to supply the protein needed for our livestock economy we must grow soybeans. The oil resulting therefrom must be marketed to the consumer in a manner pleasing and agreeable to him if farmers are to obtain a fair price for soybeans. Margarine is currently using about 20 percent of the soybean oil produced. If the housewife could buy this oil in a form acceptable to her the consumption of soybean oil in margarine would be greatly increased.

*Statement of John W. Evans:* My name is John W. Evans. I appear before you today as a representative of the soybean growers for the state of Minnesota. I am a director of the American Soybean Association. I farm at Montevideo, Minn. My specialty from a crop standpoint is the production of hybrid seed corn and other certified farm crop seeds. For 20 years prior to 1943 I operated a dairy and sold fluid milk in the city of Montevideo. I planted my first soybeans in 1917.

Minnesota has shown the greatest increase of soybean acreage in the past 3 years of any state in the Union. In 1947 it ranked fifth place in acreage, planting 940,000 acres with a cash crop value of at least 40 million dollars. Our Minnesota farmers like soybeans. Perhaps one-third of them raise them. Some of our leading dairy counties are raising the biggest acreage. Of the leading 25 soybean producing counties in the United States raising 1 million bushels or more in 1947, four of these counties are in Minnesota (Blue Earth, Faribault, Freeborn and Olmstead counties). Many of our dairy farmers have had a feeling that they were adding to their security of an adequate protein feed ration for their dairy herds by growing soybeans.

In cash returns soybeans in Minnesota for the last 10 years have rated the third highest cash crop per acre, being exceeded only by corn and flax. The soybean adapts itself very successfully to a high range of soil and cropping programs. We find they stand drought as well as excessive moisture and with new and improved varieties coming along they suggest they are a permanent feature of Minnesota agriculture.

Today in Minnesota we have six crushers of soybeans and some of these are recognized nationally as leaders in the industry of crush-

ing and milling. These firms have invested millions of dollars in equipment and in research facilities to properly extract the oils from the soybeans and utilize the residue oil meal in feed combinations. Of the 9,075,000 tons of protein feeds produced in the United States last year 4,084,000 were soybean oil meal which was fed to the livestock population of our nation.

Of the 3,500,000 cattle of all kinds in Minnesota in 1947 1,698,000 or 48 percent were dairy cattle. While we are known as a dairy state it may be of interest to many to learn that only 23 percent of our annual



JOHN W. EVANS

agriculture income came from dairy products in 1946. Another 23 percent came from our field crops, 16 percent from poultry, and 37 percent from meat animals. Why am I supplying all of this information about Minnesota in a margarine tax hearing? One limitation of the crop I wish emphasized is an instability that develops frequently in our cash markets for the soybean. When these occasions arise our grain trade authorities advise us that the soybean needs a broader market. Our local elevator managers lose their ardor for the crop when confusion develops as happened last fall at soybean harvest time, and, also, again last month, when prices took their tumble, hedging protection stopped and buyers seemed to stay out of the market more than for some other grains.

A more constant market for soybean oil through margarine could be an answer to this price instability for this crop which is so important to our dairy and livestock herds in the nation.

In Minnesota and I think it is true nationally there is a marked increase in the diversified use of dairy products. The per capita consumption of all dairy products except butter is on a definite increase. Minnesota's production of butter dropped from 326 million pounds in 1940 to 176 million pounds in 1946. In this period the consumption of ice cream showed an increase of 230 percent; American cheese, 265 percent; fluid milk, at least 250 percent; and other smaller volume by-products proportionately.

There is simply not enough butter to go

around. There are only six states in the Union that produce enough butter to supply an adequate table spread for their own population. Our population is increasing rapidly, there being a gain of 13 million between the years 1940 and 1947 which insures a further increase in fluid milk consumption by our growing generation. Dairy herds in the United States seem to show a tendency to decrease. Butter scarcity will keep the price too high for many low-income people. An increase of margarine consumption will provide a nutritious spread that many children should have that otherwise may go without.

Many of our Minnesota people, farmers included, are beginning to wonder why such a product as margarine made from domestic soybean oil and cottonseed oil which are yellow in their natural state have to be bleached out to a white color before being sold properly marked and identified to the American public.

#### Enforce Law

If enforcement of laws against substitution of margarine for butter are a cause of concern to our dairy leaders I advise that we in the American Soybean Association want margarine to be sold as margarine and stand on its own merits. We are perfectly willing to leave this phase of the question to your competent committee to devise what necessary protection they may need. If a tax of a fraction of a cent per pound to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue is deemed necessary for adequate enforcement of the laws involved we favor such tax so that necessary controls may be continued.

I find many dairy farmers and many of our Minnesota farm leaders are swinging to the viewpoint that butter can well stand on its own feet and should ask no special privilege.

*Statement of David G. Wing:* My name is David G. Wing of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. I am a farmer, born and raised on a farm. I have been both past president and a director of the American Soybean Association.

In contrast to the present situation let me review the fat and oil price structure during the depression of the thirties. I grant you that all farm commodity prices were low at that time, but I will only quote fat and oil prices. Coconut oil at 2½ cents per pound was so cheap that large quantities were accumulated in the stock piles of the United States. This was also true of palm oils which were about the same price. This enormous stock pile of tropical oils hung over our domestic fat and oil price structure and forced soybean oil down to 2.9 cents, cottonseed oil to 4½ cents, lard to 3 cents, butterfat to 17 cents and shortening and margarine to a corresponding low price.

In desperation the fat and oil industries joined together and organized the Domestic Fat and Oil Conference. The object was to protect our domestic fats and oils against

the cheap imported tropical oils. Some progress was made, a tariff was placed on imported soybeans from Korea and Manchuria which had come into the United States at the rate of about 45 million bushels per year. The coconut oil situation was more difficult, however, as most of the coconut plantations were in the Philippine Islands. Since they belonged to the United States there was no way to put any tariff on coconut oil. However, a processing tax was placed on coconut oil so that manufacturers in the United States had to pay this tax before they could use it.

As you all know the war cut off these tropical oils. Through the effort of the soybean growers we have built up our supplies of oil to almost normal again.

Let me quote some figures on the use of soybean oil in margarine. In 1939 there were 300,856,000 lbs. of margarine made. Manufacturers used 29.2 percent soybean oil that year. In 1947 there were 745,866,000 pounds of margarine made, 39 percent of which was soybean oil, a gain of 10 percent in 8 years.

#### Tops in Food

In 1946 1,237,000,000 pounds of soybean oil was used in margarine, vegetable shortening and other food products, an increase of 1,832 percent over 1935. This is certain evidence that our domestic soybean oil is tops in the production of margarine, shortening and salad oil. We want to hold this market.

As has been stated the soybean yields two products, soybean meal or protein and soybean oil. We get from 17-20 percent oil from beans which makes a yield of 9-10 pounds per bushel. When soybean oil was worth 4 cents per pound the oil in a bushel of beans was worth 40 cents. When this



DAVID G. WING

same oil was up to 28-30 cents per pound that same bushel of beans was worth \$2.80 to \$3 for its oil content alone. The soybean meal in the bean must necessarily be sold at a price high enough to make up the balance of the cost of the beans including the cost of processing. We need cheap protein supplements, not only for our dairy cows, but, also, for all classes of farm livestock. It is easy enough to see that in order to have cheap dairy feed, it is necessary to keep the soybean oil at a reasonably good price.

It is logical that I as a Cornbelt farmer

*Easy*

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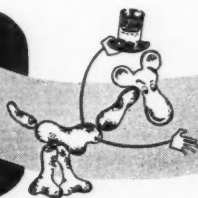
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I am, also, a dairy farmer as most of the soybean raisers in Ohio are. The dairy cow needs soybean meal and industry needs soybean oil. Is there any more logic in taxing soybean oil which goes into margarine than there would be to tax soybean meal which the dairy cow makes into butter?

*Statement of George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association:* My name is George M. Strayer, and my home is at Hudson, Iowa. I am a farmer and a seed producer, and I am secretary of the American Soybean Association. I grew up on a farm, and I acquired this set of overgrown hands by milking a herd of cows every night and every morning. I feel that I know the problems of the dairymen for I have been one of them for a period of years and I today maintain a herd of about 20 milk cows on that farm.

In my small town there is located a co-operative creamery which 5 years ago made about 3 million pounds of butter per year. Last year that creamery produced only about 1,700,000 pounds of butter as a result of diversion of milk into more profitable channels. I sell butterfat to that creamery and I contribute to the advertising fund of the Iowa Dairy Industries Council, for I believe that pure wholesome dairy products are worthy of advertising.

In my section of Iowa the dairyman is also a soybean producer. Both commodities come from the same farm, and it is my observation that the average farmer in that section does not support the position taken by the dairy leadership. The farmer believes that all products of his farm should have a free and open market—that taxing his soy-



GEO. M. STRAYER

beans to subsidize his butterfat is foolish and nonsensical. I would like to voice the opinion that if the members of the Committee on Agriculture will inspect closely the communications they have received supporting the current margarine legislation they will find the major portion of them have come from the middlemen of the dairy industry—not from the men who milk the cows.

In the average American farmer there is an inherent sense of fair play. He sees the folly of the present discrimination, and he

knows that the consumer is paying the bill once and he is paying it a second time. He does not believe in class legislation on any farm product.

Margarine is the second largest user of soybean oil in America today. Only vegetable shortening uses more. About 20 percent or one-fifth of our soybean oil goes into margarine, but that one-fifth wields great influence on the price received for the entire production because it is a high value usage and tends to raise with it the price structure of the entire industry.

A high value usage for soybean oil, such as margarine, enables the dairy farmer to buy soybean meal at a lower price and still maintain adequate supplies. Without that higher price for the oil the production of soybeans would go down and the meal would not be available for livestock feeding. We must make a choice. If the range country of the West wants protein; if the poultry producer of the Northeast wants protein; if the dairyman of Minnesota and Wisconsin wants protein; if the swine producer of Illinois or Iowa wants protein, then we must provide high value uses for a major portion of the soybean oil. If we do not, then we will not have the protein.

#### Much Oil Needed

High value usage means food usage. Margarine is the logical field for expansion, for the per capita consumption of table spreads in the United States is at an all-time low, and the mere return to former consumption levels would require millions of pounds of soybean oil. Butter is not available. Margarine is the alternative.

The farmers of America are among the largest users of margarine in the nation.

Only 14 percent of the income of the dairy industry of the United States comes from the sale of butter.

Neither butter nor margarine, nor any other commodity has a monopoly on yellow color. The same artificial coloring is used in butter as is used in yellow margarine. Soybean oil in its natural state is a golden yellow color, just as June butter is a natural yellow. Standardization of butter necessitates the use of artificial coloring the major portion of the year. Standardization of the color of margarine would require a similar coloring agent. One product has the same right to that coloring agent as the other. Neither can justify taxation of the other as a means of market monopoly.

The producers of butter and margarine have a joint problem. The per capita consumption of table spreads in the United States in 1935 was 20.1 pounds. In 1945 and again in 1946 it fell below 15 pounds per person. Correct nutritional standards specify a minimum of 35 pounds per person, or over twice the 1946 rate of consumption. Butter production, on a per capita basis sank from 18.2 pounds in 1934 to 10.5 pounds in 1946. The consumption of table spreads in

America should be increased. But can the dairyman, and can this committee on agriculture, now logically defend their position when they are saying to the consumer of the nation:

"We can supply as butter only two-thirds of the table spread you use, only one-half as much as you formerly used, and only one-third as much as you need, but we are going to extract from you a penalty of 10c per pound on all that which we can not supply"?

Frankly, I would hate to try to defend that position!

Gentlemen, the primary objective of any long-range agricultural program developed for this nation should make provision for the production of the greatest possible amount of food for the greatest possible number of people at the lowest possible price commensurate with the maintenance of favorable living standards for the farm family doing the production. Such an objective does not and can not include provision for confiscatory taxes designed to prevent the consumption of healthful food products grown on American farms.

There is no place in a free American economy for the present class margarine legislation. The American Soybean Association recommends your immediate action on the removal of federal taxes and restrictions on colored margarine made from domestically produced fats and oils.

We suggest that the consumer has a right to buy and the soybean producer has a right to sell margarine made from soybean oil on a yellow basis without the extraction of 10-cents tribute by government.

— s b d —

#### JOINS GLIDDEN



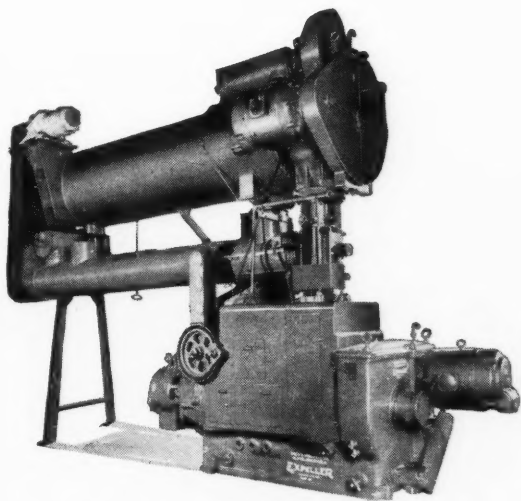
Milton L. Hoefle has joined the sales promotion staff of the Glidden Co., feed mill division, Indianapolis, Ind., as announced by C. F. Marsh, general manager of the division. Mr. Hoefle, known as "Mill" to the trade, has had over 20 years of experience in the feed business and has specialized in educational work. He is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kans.

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# IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

of the National Soybean Processors Association

By R. G. HOUGHTLIN

**I**T IS A REAL privilege to appear on this program and I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to briefly discuss our soybean crop improvement program.

These state meetings with the university and government agronomists, of processors, growers and others interested in this industry serve a very worthwhile function and our Association is thoroughly sold on their value.

Minnesota held their first soybean meeting on March 4-5 and it was a distinct success. Despite competition with a Farm Forum meeting in Minneapolis and the National Farm Chemurgic Council meeting at Omaha on the same dates, a sizable attendance was secured. The program was extremely interesting and instructive.

The Iowa meeting was held at Ames on March 10. A processor dinner on March 9 preceded the meeting and the large attendance agreed that it was the most successful soybean meeting ever held at Iowa State College.

The Indiana-Illinois joint meeting is scheduled for March 31 at Purdue and a very interesting program has been arranged. Keller Beeson has invited any and all who are interested to attend. I hope that a number of you men will find time to attend the Purdue meeting. Your committee has asked me to tell you something about the permanent crop improvement program recently inaugurated by the National Soybean Processors Association. I believe that the im-

portance of this type of activity by our Association is fully appreciated by almost everyone connected with the soybean industry.

When we consider that the successful operation of our processing plants depends on a farm crop, the soybean, and that the welfare of our entire industry depends on a satisfactory supply of soybeans being produced each year, then we can readily realize our definite interest in all of the production and educational problems connected with the profitable growing of this crop on American farms.

With the rapidly expanded processing capacity of the soybean industry, now larger than the supply of soybeans available for crushing, surely the processor should be thoroughly acquainted with all of the factors which make the growing of soybeans attractive—or otherwise—to the grower.

The over-all effect of this crop on the income of the farmer, on his soil, his rotations, and his general farming scheme is perhaps as vital to the soybean processor as are good plant facilities, a comprehensive research program, and sound merchandising of soybean products.

As we see it, there are five important segments of the soybean industry: (1) the farmers who grow the soybeans, (2) the elevators and grain dealers who buy and handle the crop, (3) the universities, experiment stations, agricultural teachers, extension workers and others who have to do with the production, economic and educational sides of the crop, and (4) the processors who supply the market for soybeans, manufacture them into various products and create a market for these products.

## All Have Stake

The consumers of our products make up a fifth segment and a very important group it is. With soybean oil meal supplying better than 40 percent of the available protein meals, and with soybean oil holding the number one position in domestic vegetable oil production, one can well realize the importance of a large soybean production in this country. Feeders, feed manufacturers, shortening manufacturers, margarine manufacturers, paint manufacturers and many others have a vital stake in this crop.

Each of these groups should be vitally interested in the future of our soybean crop. Because of our direct interest, we have decided to launch our permanent crop improvement program. Non-member processors will be invited to participate in this important activity.

With many millions of dollars invested in plants, equipment and personnel, producing and marketing annually almost a billion dollars worth of soybean products, the vital interest of the processor in the production and educational problems of the soybean crop is evident to all. Truly it could be well said that the welfare of the entire soybean industry, in a large measure at least, will be determined by the understanding and cooperation that exists between the various segments of our industry.

• *From an address by the president of the National Soybean Processors Association before the Ohio Processors and agronomists March 16.*



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It is for the purpose of fostering this understanding and cooperation that the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council has been established and a definite crop improvement program instituted. It is our intention that this work will be of a cooperative nature, that its direction and course will be guided by the help and advice of everyone interested in the soybean industry.

For that reason we are not starting out with a cut and dried program. Rather, with your help, we hope to develop a definite program as we go along.

Of course, the first problem confronting us in starting such a program was to find the man best qualified to direct this important activity. I am sure that you all feel as we do that we have been fortunate indeed to get Ward Calland to accept this responsibility.

Ward has spent the last 5 years working on just such a program for the Central Soya Co. In his new position he will expand these activities to the entire soybean producing area. The expanded program offers a real challenge and I am confident that Ward will meet it and that our industry will retain its leadership in the oilseed field.

#### Shape Program

Ward will continue to live at Decatur, Ind., and will have office facilities there. The crop improvement program, as an arm of our Association activity, will be subject to supervision by our officers and our board of directors. A special committee of our Crop Improvement Council also will assist in planning and executing our program. Ward will serve as managing director and, needless to say, I am happy to have him as managing director of this important program.

As the program develops, Ward may wish to set up a special advisory committee composed of members of the various units of the industry.

Naturally, much of his time for the next few months will be devoted to contacts with processors, university, experiment station and grower groups. A careful study of crop improvement problems as they appear from these various viewpoints will greatly assist in the development of our permanent crop improvement program.

He will, of course, work very closely with the American Soybean Association and the *Soybean Digest*. Obviously, no soybean crop improvement program could be successful for the soybean industry without the fullest cooperation between the various interested groups. Particularly vital is full cooperation between the associations of the processors and of the growers.

The initial effort of the Crop Improvement Council was the preparation and distribution of our booklet entitled *Soybean Farming*. This booklet is, as you know, a summary of much of the soybean research that has been done over the Cornbelt. The

agronomy departments of five of the principal soybean states assisted in its preparation. Two hundred thousand copies of this bulletin were printed and most of these already have been distributed, with more than 100,000 copies mailed directly to soybean growers.

Our first poster is now available for distribution. It is entitled "What Crops Remove from Your Soil." The material for this poster comes from the University of Illinois. It is the first of a series designed to show the advantages and value of the soybean crop. Others will be forthcoming from time to time which will present other phases of soybean production.

This program is designed to present factual information regarding the soybean crop to all sections of the industry. We believe that the facts will justify a heavy production of soybeans.

We earnestly hope that we can count on the help and cooperation of everyone interested in soybeans. With your support and help we are sure that a lot of very worthwhile things can be accomplished by our soybean crop improvement program.

— s b d —

#### FATS SHORT COURSE

The first short course in fat and oil technology ever offered by the American Oil Chemists' Society will be given on August 16-21, 1948 at Urbana, Ill., in cooperation with the University of Illinois, according to an announcement in the February issue of the *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*.

J. P. Harris, manager of the Chicago office of industrial chemical sales division, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., is chairman of a special education committee to handle arrangements.



HARRY R. DRACKETT

#### H. R. DRACKETT DEAD

Harry R. Drackett, president of the Drackett Co., one of the Midwest's leading chemical manufacturing and soybean firms, died in Holmes Hospital at Cincinnati March 5 at the age of 64.

Mr. Drackett, who was born in Cleveland, was a graduate of Ohio State University. In 1943 Ohio State awarded to him an honorary Doctorate of Science.

Mr. Drackett was past president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

When the NRA was set up in 1933, he was chosen to head the code authority for his industry.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Stella Mooreman Drackett, and three sons, Roger, executive vice president of the Drackett Co.; Bolton, also associated with the firm, and Charles Drackett, who operates a large farm near Richmond, Ind.



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# RESULTS OF INDIANA CONTESTS

By K. E. BEESON

Extension Agronomist, Purdue University and Secretary-Treasurer, Indiana Corn Growers' Association

**C**ONTESTS have for years been popular in Indiana extension work. They have served a worthwhile purpose of concentrating attention on superior methods. Crops contests have been sponsored generally by the state crop improvement association, the Indiana Corn Growers' Association.

Address before Soybean Processors' Conference at Purdue University March 31.

The soybean yield contest had its inception through the interest of Roy Caldwell of Camden, Ind., a pioneer soybean grower. Long-time participation in corn contests inspired Mr. Caldwell to lead the movement for a soybean yield contest. He felt that as much could be learned of practices contributing to high yields as had been learned of superior corn growing methods. With the cooperation of Dr. G. H. Cutler of Purdue, a field sampling method was tried out which was satisfactory for accurately determining the yield.

However, in view of the availability of combines, the contest committee decided that the yield would be determined by

harvesting not less than 2 acres from a field of yellow soybeans of at least 10 acres. Moisture determinations are made, receipts for weights obtained from the weigh master, and measurements of the area combined are made by disinterested parties and all included with a report made to the Association on agronomic practices.

Medals, financed by Central Soya Co., Inc., for the last 3 years, have been awarded in the various yield classes beginning with 30 bushels per acre.

## Indiana Rotations

Today as was true in the original conception of this contest, high yields are fundamental to economical production of soybeans and to the continuance of the crop. Soybeans generally follow corn in the rotation, and so are at a disadvantage as far as cumulative erosive effect and fertility depletion are concerned. Most farmers in the contest follow one of the two following rotations:

Corn, soybeans, grain, legume-grass mixture, or

Corn, corn, soybeans, grain legume-grass mixture.

Soybeans in the first replace second-year corn and so must make a similar economic return or benefit the rotation agronomically to offset difference in acre value. *In both rotations, soybeans are too often compared with preceding corn crops in acre return which is fundamentally unfair at this spot in crop succession.*

These rotations are experiment station recommendations. This crop succession evidently meets with farmer approval, or the majority of those in the yield contest would not be following it. Yields however must be satisfactory to the farmer, and with these handicaps, what factors make for high yields under farm conditions?

In the first place, fertilizer, even when widely used by contestants, has not been reported to give much yield increase except in potash deficient soils. In the 1944 contest, growers using fertilizer reported a 2.7 bu. average increase over those who did not; in 1945 a 2.2 bu. increase; in 1946, no increase; and in 1947, the chief observed result was in earlier maturity.

All this does not mean that a highly productive and fertile soil is not important. Standing out glaringly in the contest to date is the importance of both soil qualities. Men winning medals for high yields are consistently farmers who pay a lot of attention to soil improvement. Herman Barrett who won the championship in 1947 with 55.5 bushels per acre, the highest yield in the history of the contest, also produced a yield of 190.1 bushels of corn per acre in 1941 which is the highest yield in the 5-Acre Corn Contest. Allan Anson, with two yields exceeding 50 bushels of soybeans per acre, has 14 gold medals in the corn contest for yields exceeding 100 bushels per acre.

## THE PUBLIC WANTS TO KNOW THE FACTS!

Obvious, you say. Maybe. But we were surprised.

Maybe you remember the full page ad we published last January on commodities. It was a long ad to read, a solid page of newspaper type. It required concentration on the part of the reader.

Frankly, we didn't think many people would be willing to make the effort, but we went ahead and ran the ad in 26 papers across the country, because we thought it was a story that ought to be told — and told right then when Congress was considering unwise restrictive legislation.

Well, people did read that ad — and they read it thoroughly. How do we know? Because thousands of them wrote us letters, sent us wires, telephoned us, came into our 97 offices to talk it over.

We had 40,000 reprints of that ad ready in case anybody wanted them. But we've had to print 260,000 more to meet the demand since then.

That proved something to us. **The American people want to know the facts about big issues that affect them directly.** Specifically they want to know about this commodity business.

But somebody has to tell them. And that's **our** job — the job of all of us in this commodity business.

One shot doesn't win a war.

## MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE

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Eugene Gwaltney, Paul Preiser, and George Prifogle have two medals each for over 45 bushels of soys. Melvin Francis and George Shell each checked over 50 bushels of soys per acre for 2 consecutive years.

All have won many medals for high corn production. Each man named comes from a different county. All are excellent farmers. As is true with any other farm crop, so apparently it is true of soybeans—productive soil maintained at a very high fertility level is necessary to produce superior soybean yields. This conclusion from the contest should supplement the general observation that soybeans do not respond to direct fertilization except on potash deficient soils.

#### The Fundamentals

Thorough seed bed preparation of plowing followed generally by three diskings, almost universal inoculation of the seed, late May planting, use of the latest developed high yielding varieties, row planting, two to three row cultivations preceded generally with the rotary hoe, are fundamental essentials to good yield prospects.

Rate of seeding is less important in influencing yields. For instance, in the 1947 contest, those using a 45-pound seeding rate averaged 33.2 bushels per acre, and those using 60 pounds averaged 33.9 bushels.

Both experimental and farm observations have indicated that row seedings on high fertility levels are likely to give higher yields than solid seedings. The contest thus far has shown that farmers on high fertility levels are practicing row planting, and their average yield has been higher than from solid seedings.

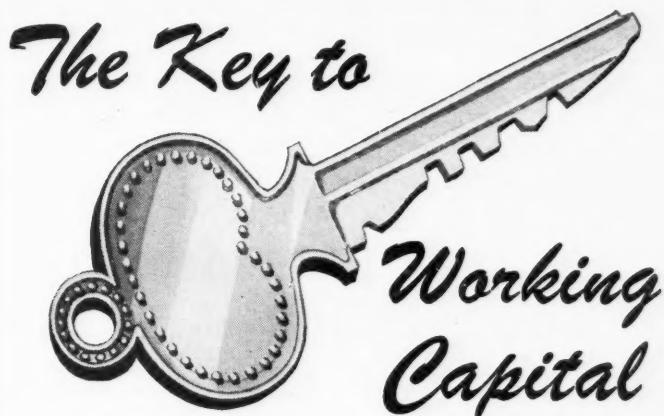
Narrow rows have averaged higher yields than wide rows. Stepping up the number of rows per acre where the corn planter has been used by "pulling in" the marker has been one means of getting more rows per acre, facilitating combining, and presumably stepping up yields. The average yield for those who did this in 1947 was 35.5 bushels. Those who used wide rows averaged 34.4 bushels.

Where still narrower rows are possible, and width has averaged less than 31 inches, yields have been higher in every contest. In 1947 they averaged 35.9 bushels.

All these observations from the contest verify extension teachings. Yields of these 100 or more annual contestants are almost twice as high as the state average for soybeans. Application of these practices followed by good farmers will aid in steadily stepping up soybean yields. The trend in soil conservation points toward more land in grass and legumes, and less in row crops. Yields must therefore be high to offset a reduction of acreage devoted to soybeans, and to meet economic requirements of the crop.

APRIL, 1948

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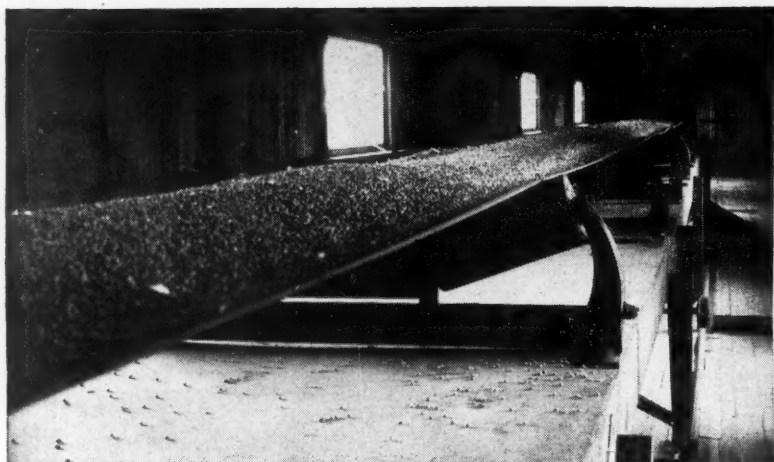
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DALLAS 1, TEXAS • KANSAS CITY 6, MO. • MEMPHIS 3, TENN.  
Construction Bldg. Waldheim Bldg. Sterick Bldg.

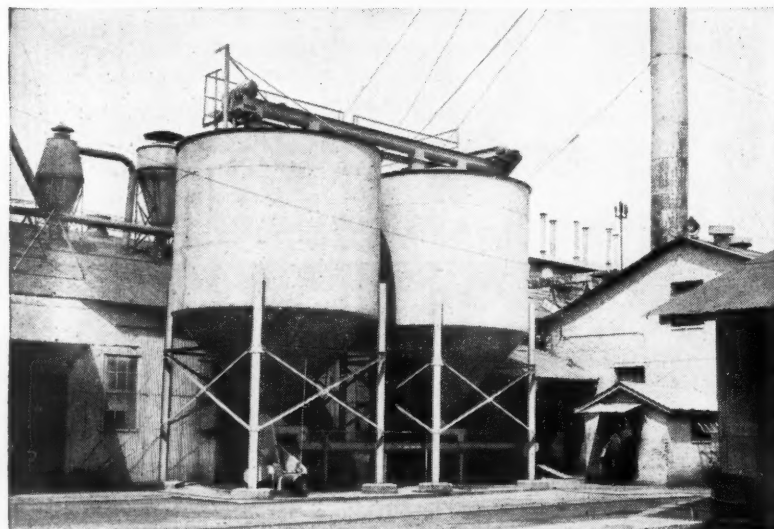
## and HERE'S AN EXAMPLE SWIFT & CO'S. NEW CAIRO, ILL. MILL



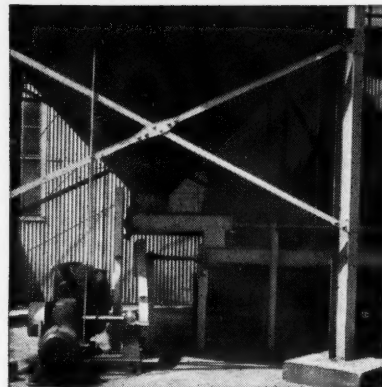
Link-Belt 30-in. wide reversible shuttle type belt conveyor, approximately 100-ft. long, on top of a row of storage tanks, carrying a good-sized load of beans. Link-Belt Type "100" roller-bearing troughing idlers support the conveyor belt.



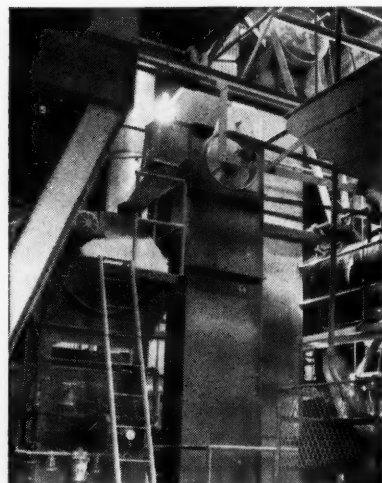
An overhead view of two surge bins, showing head end of Link-Belt steel-encased bucket elevator and the L-B screw conveyors from this elevator to tops of two bins.



Two surge bins, showing variable speed screw conveyor-feeder arrangement for withdrawing beans from bins at any desired rate, as needed in the mill. Also shows screw conveyor for filling the bins.



Close-up view of screw feeder discharge arrangement under cone bottom of surge bin, and of Link-Belt drive, including a worm gear speed reducer, roller bearing pillow blocks, and a P.I.V. Gear variable speed changer with hand wheel for operating the screw feeder under each bin at the desired r.p.m.

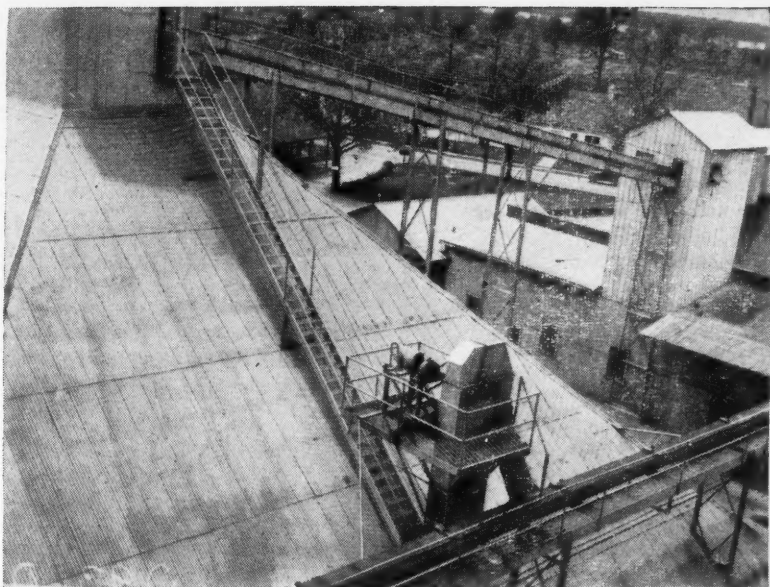


Two Link-Belt steel-encased, centrifugal discharge bucket elevators inside oil mill. Elevator in foreground delivers to bean cleaner. Taller elevator in back handles the cleaned, cracked beans to a screw conveyor extending across tops of a row of bean cookers.

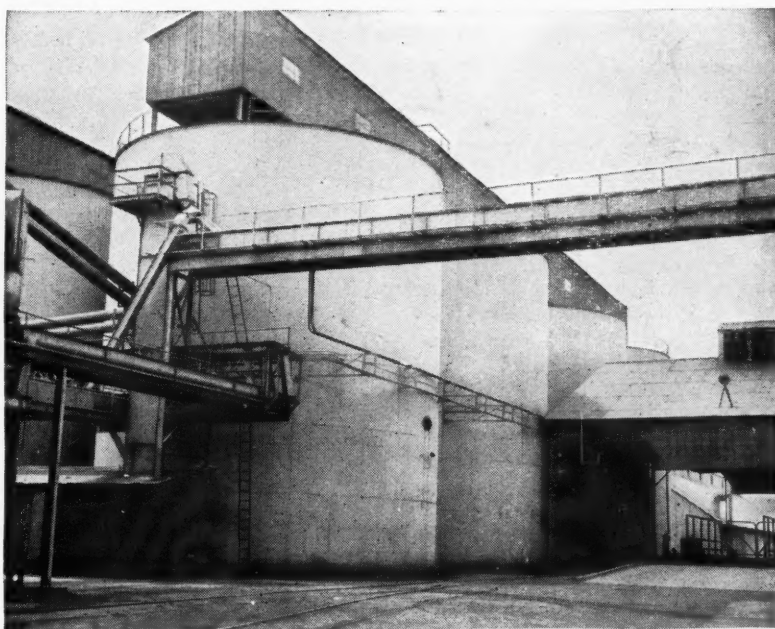
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## IT'S FULL SPEED AHEAD WITH LINK-BELT CONVEYING EQUIPMENT



Cottonseed storehouse. Inclined Link-Belt screw conveyor delivers to distributing conveyor in seedhouse. In foreground can be seen L-B bucket elevator and screw conveyors for reclaiming the seed to two mill buildings.



Partial view of two rows of four soybean storage tanks at Swift & Co. oil mill, Cairo, Ill. Unloading shed, seen at right, accommodates several trucks and a box car at same time. Original row of five storage tanks is located to right of unloading shed. Link-Belt shuttle belt conveyors are contained in conveyor galleries seen above the two rows of tanks. In the left foreground is shown the Link-Belt soybean reclaim-elevator with two-way chute to two overhead, horizontal, troughing type belt conveyors, fully housed, extending to two mill buildings. Cottonseed is handled in the screw conveyors illustrated.

10,963

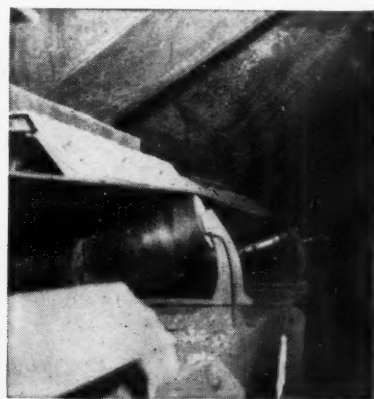


APRIL, 1948

It takes a lot of handling to produce soybean or cottonseed oil and oil meals efficiently—but in any big soybean-cottonseed oil processing plant, the problem can be solved easily. From first to last, Link-Belt can bring maximum economy to a plant's materials handling and attendant power transmission services.

These pictures tell the story of how Link-Belt equipment means smooth sailing in one of the nation's most important oilseed processing plants.

Link-Belt materials handling and power transmission experience and facilities are available to you for any routine or special applications you may have.



Several of the steel hoppers in tunnel under soybean unloading shed, delivering to Link-Belt 30-in. wide roller-bearing belt conveyor No. 1. Conveyor can be operated in either direction.



Link-Belt inclined, 30-in. wide, roller-bearing belt conveyor No. 2 in tunnel, looking toward foot of 90-ft. high bucket elevator to which conveyor delivers the beans for transfer to conveyors over storage tanks. Conveyor idlers are Link-Belt Type "100."

## IOWA PROCESSORS HOLD GOOD MEETING

Iowa Soybean Processors' held their annual conference on the Iowa State College campus at Ames March 9-10 with 35 plant representatives and growers in attendance for the half-day session.

In attendance were most of Iowa processors and in addition representatives from Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. R. G. Houghtlin, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, and J. Ward Calland of the Soybean Crop Improvement Council, were present.

Soybean seed should be planted prior to May 25 for maximum yield from adapted varieties, Martin Weiss, Farm Crops subsection professor of the Agricultural Experiment Station, told the group. If planting is delayed, particularly beyond June 5, earlier varieties should be used.

W. H. Pierre, agronomy department head at Iowa State, said response of soybeans to direct fertilizer treatment has not been as good as with other crops, but that bean yields increased nearly as well as did corn from good fertilizer treatment in the rotation. "We can afford to build up soil for soybeans as well as for corn," he told the group.

Other points which Pierre brought out include:

There is no need to be more afraid of soybeans than of corn from the erosion

standpoint on most soil types. Soybeans do not cause soil wash in excess of any other row crop.

Soybeans leave the soil in better shape for a crop of corn than does corn following corn. In tests at the College farm, up to 10 more bushels were gotten on soybean ground than where the corn followed corn. The soil is better aerated and the release of nutrients through bacterial action is improved.

Oats yield better when planted in fields which had been in soybeans the year before than where the oats follow corn.

A review of the soybean breeding program of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory was presented by C. R. Weber, U. S. Department of Agriculture associate agronomist at Ames. He said major emphasis on soybean breeding is being placed in the northern latitudes of Iowa, where it is felt most rapid progress can be made. There are some strains being developed in the plots that are certain releases for the future, Weber said.

Concerning the breeding-for-disease-resistance program, Weber said a 10-to-15-year program is now under way although there are no diseases of consequence in Iowa now.

The Iowa processor group plans another conference at Ames next winter. Like this year's conference, it will be confined to an evening and a half-day session.

## OHIO MEETING

The 8th annual conference of Ohio processors and agronomists was held with a good attendance at Henry Boyd's Inn, Worthington, Ohio, March 16.

Seventy-two were present at the dinner.

Those appearing on the program included: R. G. Houghtlin, president National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago; Ersel Walley, president American Soybean Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.; G. W. Volk, chairman department of agronomy, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus; R. E. Yoder, department of agronomy, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster; F. A. Frank, department of agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; L. L. Rum-mell, director Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Ohio State University, Columbus; W. G. Weigle, director American Soybean Association, Van Wert, Ohio; J. A. Slipher, agricultural extension service, Ohio State University, Columbus; J. F. Lyman, chairman department of agricultural chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus; and K. E. Beeson, secretary-treasurer Indiana Corn Growers Association, Lafayette, Ind.

Chairmen of the two sessions were Dr. Lewis C. Saboe, department of agronomy, Ohio State University, Columbus, who was also chairman of the program committee; and J. Ward Calland, in charge of the soybean crop improvement program of the National Soybean Processors Association.

The annual conference is sponsored by the processors of soybeans in Ohio; the agronomy departments of Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the University extension service.

— s b d —

## HEADS CONFERENCE



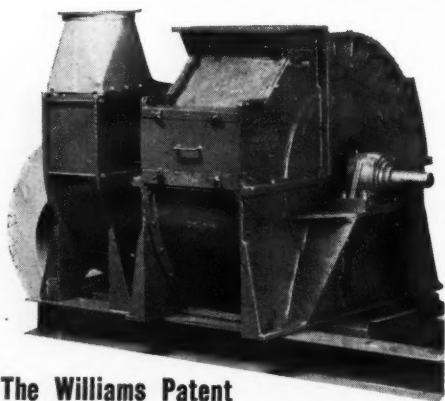
C. J. WILLARD

Dr. C. J. Willard, associate in agronomy at Ohio State University and well known weed expert, was elected president of the North Central Weed Control Conference at Topeka, Kans., recently.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

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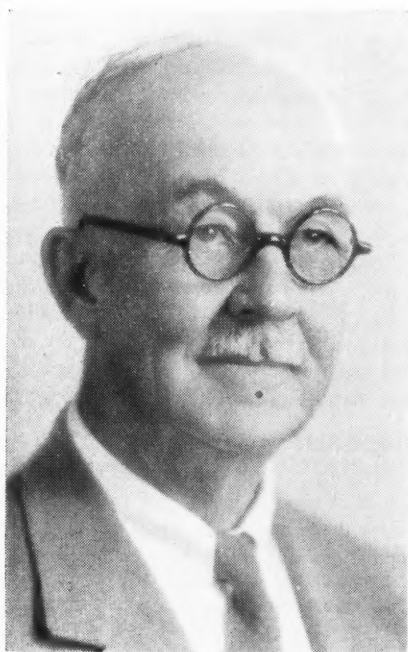


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PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

# LOUISIANA SOYBEAN PIONEER

Dr. W. R. Dodson, who during his distinguished career was successively director of Experiment Stations, director of Agricultural Extension, and dean of the Agricultural College of Louisiana State University, may be properly called the Grand Old Man of Louisiana Agriculture. Specifically, he may be said to be the "grandfather" of the practice of planting soybeans as a soil builder in the upland areas of the state where impoverishment of the land from over-use and erosion created a problem for farmers of the hill country back in the early "twenties."

That was the period following the first



W. R. DODSON

World War. Farmers had been exhorted to produce more food, which they did with little regard for the soil needs of future years. Dr. Dodson, who at that time was director of Experiment Stations, had already seen the handwriting on the wall and instituted campaigns which covered a 4-year period from 1924 to 1928 for interplanting soybeans in corn. That campaign, which had the cordial support of the entire extension service, was the beginning of a soil-saving movement which has never stopped in Louisiana.

Dr. Dodson had previously done considerable experimental work with the Mammoth Yellow variety, which failed to accomplish desired results, but in 1924 he found the Biloxi, which was better suited to Louisiana soil. Continuing his experiments, he developed a hybrid variety, combining the Biloxi with Ootootan and Laredo, which made a more luxuriant and viney growth and became

classic in affording an acceptable soil-building type.

Dr. Dodson became identified with Louisiana State University when he came to the Agricultural College as professor of botany and bacteriology. He was a product of the University of Missouri and Harvard, receiving his Ph.D. from the latter institution. He was already head of the Agricultural College when the Experiment Stations were established in 1885, and made a name for

himself and the College by his forceful efforts to assist farmers in understanding the necessity of crop rotation as a measure of soil conservation. In those early days he went all over the state preaching the doctrine before farm gatherings.

In 1917 he became dean of the College of Agriculture, having supervision over the three divisions — resident teaching, experiment and research work, and agricultural extension. He resigned his post in 1928, devoting himself to literary efforts in the field of agriculture. Today he lives quietly with his wife in their farm home just outside New Iberia, Louisiana. He observed his 80th birthday last June.

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Distribution facilities in many major industrial centers.

## WALLEY

(Continued from page 16)

came from Manchuria and which seem to be permanently in the hands of the well-known Joe Stalin.

An aggressive campaign should be launched for general promotion of the soybean industry, capitalizing on the temporary glory and glamor which has come from its contribution to the war effort.

In an attack upon these problems, the American Soybean Association expects to go ahead, alone when necessary, with the cooperation of others when that coopera-

tion is forthcoming. In the recent hearings in Congress to remove the discriminatory tax on yellow margarine made from domestic oils—the product of American farms—we had no help from the processor or refiner organizations, as such. A few, as individuals, did help. Naturally, this was disheartening.

Let us really examine the current margarine situation. At the present time the housewife must pay a Federal tax of 10c a pound for yellow margarine even though that margarine is made from domestically produced oils, a product of American farms. The wholesaler who handles it must pay a tax of \$480 a year and the smallest retailer must pay \$48 a year in order to sell yellow margarine. These taxes are definitely discriminatory and never were intended as important sources of revenue.

### Domestic Bill

Last year margarine was made almost entirely from domestically produced oils but unfortunately those housewives and dealers do not know nor care whether it is domestic or imported. Out of 18 or 20 bills introduced in the present Congress, only two were limited bills and these were directly sponsored or suggested by the American Soybean Association. All of the other bills proposed to completely wipe off all taxes on margarine, giving domestically produced oils no protection against imported oils.

It was and is the strategy of the American Soybean Association, in the interest of its growers and of the soybean industry generally, to attempt to get the taxes removed on yellow margarine, provided only that margarine is made from domestically produced oils. We feel that this would satisfy the consumer and dealer demand and the taxes remaining as is on margarine made from imported oils would stand as a future protection to the whole soybean industry. What, in your opinion, is such protection worth? If you owned stock in a soybean processing plant, you certainly should be concerned about the present situation. Because, gentlemen, if we do not capitalize upon and control the present consumer demand for colored margarine, the neglect and delay can result in the repeal of all margarine laws and leave us no protection at all.

Yet in this whole endeavor the processor, as such, kept a hands-off policy. Why? It could be maintained that they were so busy otherwise that they did not realize the importance of the issue at stake. But, as you know, most processors mix and sell feed. It is hinted that they kept hands off lest they might offend some dairyman. Let us examine that one. Last year less than 15 percent of the total income to dairymen in the United States came from the sale of butter or cream sold for butter. Dairy farmers themselves buy margarine and secretly, they want it yellow, the same

as the city people do. Less and less milk is going into butter production and last year dairymen were able to supply only two-thirds of the table spread of the American people and only one-half as much as we consumed per capita before the war.

Is it not evident, too, that dairymen have a larger stake in the protein feed situation for the future than they have under these conditions from the possible competition from margarine? Sure, there is ill-founded and outmoded prejudice to overcome. So what? The whole soybean industry is based on vanquished prejudice. Remember what a fight it was to get people to acknowledge that soybean meal was a good protein feed? Remember the hesitancy with which manufacturers used soybean oil under the pressure of war shortages, until they found out that it was good? Armed with this evidence any good feed salesman should be able to maintain proper public relations with any dairyman even though his company were standing solidly behind the removal of discriminatory taxes on colored margarine made from domestic oils. We know it can be done because it has been accomplished in open meetings of soybean growers and dairymen at the "grass roots."

Let us get it out of our heads that the soybean is a war baby or that it is an infant, except in our thinking. Let us realize that it is truly Big Business and must accept the responsibility of Big Business to look ahead and protect its future interests.

### Bright Side

Certainly, there are over-all favorable factors. A population increase in the United States the past 9 years equal to the total population of Canada has created a tremendous drain on our food resources. Experts expect this population increase to continue with a total of 18 to 20 millions from 1939 to 1950. The oncoming generation of Americans is nutrition conscious, creating a definite demand for larger quantities of meat and animal products. Continued production of large quantities of efficient low-cost vegetable protein meal is essential to the adequate supply of meat, milk and eggs necessary to the proper feeding of our increased population.

On the other side of the picture we should keep in mind that it will be necessary to more nearly balance our imports against exports. Non-agricultural industry will do everything in its power to promote importation of agricultural products, especially vegetable oils, in order to finance the export of their products. The power and danger of this development should cement the entire soybean industry into an immediate and powerful force for self protection.

The American Soybean Association first thought it would be possible to form some organization, such as the Cotton Council, (Continued on page 41)

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Blaw-Knox refineries apply up-to-the-minute refinery practice tailored to the specific requirements of a single oil, or with the flexibility necessary for a wide variety of crudes.

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Blaw-Knox units operate under high vacuum with Dowtherm heating to provide rapid heat exchange for complete deodorization, faster processing and steam economy.

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Blaw-Knox is the logical consultant in this field because of familiarity with the numerous waste recovery and disposal problems involved.

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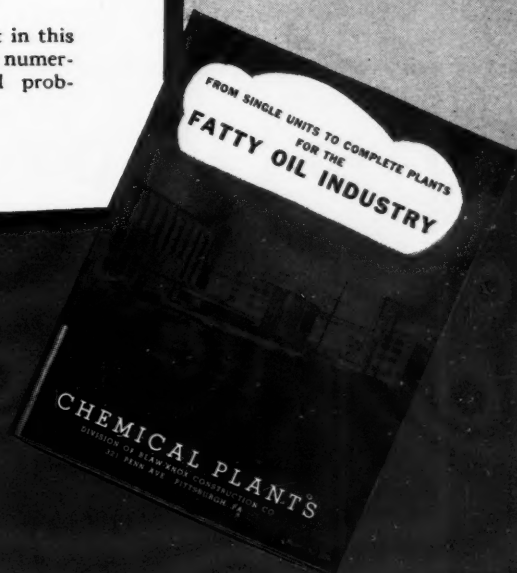
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# Publications

## Candy

**HOW TO USE SOY ALBUMEN IN MAKING AERATED CANDY.** By D. E. Downs, confectionery research chemist, Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. *Manufacturing Confectioner*, Nov. 1947.

The increase in the use of soy albumen by the confectionery industry is in large part due to a better appreciation of its properties and how to use it.

Like all other whipping agents used in aerating candy, soy albumen possesses certain basic properties. These, if not understood, often result in disappointment when it is used for the first time. The main problem in its use stems from the fact that soy albumen whips up to full volume much faster than other aerating agents.

A good soy albumen is standardized to produce uniform high quality as the sole aerating agent for creams, nougats, kisses, divinity and similar types of candy. It whips up rapidly and produces a good volume of small uniform air cells with good stand-up properties. There is no need to add any other whipping agents.

Recipes are included in the article for a basic fluff batch, for nougats and fudge candies.

## Feeding

**THE EFFECT OF THE REMOVAL OF LIPIDS BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION ON THE FEEDING VALUE OF COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN MEALS.** By Raymond Reiser, division of chemistry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in *Texas Livestock Journal*.

Solvent extraction of cottonseed and soybean meals is becoming increasingly common. This article discusses the comparative values of the press and solvent extracted products as feeds.

The author points out that fat extraction

has no effect on the biological value of the proteins or on egg production.

But in general the conclusion is inescapable that "nearly all experiments have shown that the inclusion of fresh palatable and digestible natural fats improves the diet in some way." Not only does fat have functions such as energy value and possible lactation and growth, but it aids other dietary factors in the performance of their functions.

In many cases the substitution in the ration of solvent extracted soybean or cottonseed meals for the press extracted meals reduces the total fat intake sufficiently to have measurable effects on feeding results unless other sources of fat are substituted.

## Warehousing

**BORROWING ON INVENTORY TO FINANCE YOUR BUSINESS — THE FACTS ON FIELD WAREHOUSING.** 36 pages illustrated. Lawrence Warehouse Co., 37 Drumm St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

This booklet tells about the services offered by this and other warehousing companies to firms that must have large amounts of capital tied up periodically in inventory.

"Today working capital is harder to raise just when the cost of carrying an inventory, in manufacturing or in trade, is close to an all-time high," states Louis A. Benoist, president of the Lawrence Co. "Many enterprises heretofore coasting along on open credit find

a growing tendency among bankers to ask for security on at least a part of their borrowing. In such cases our service can be most useful. We are not in the business of lending money but act in the capacity of third-party custodian, making it possible for a firm to regain use of a large part of working capital normally tied up in inventory."

## Varieties

**VARIETY PERFORMANCE TRIALS OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, CORN AND SOYBEANS.** By O. H. Long and S. F. McMurray. *Bulletin No. 206*, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Roanoke variety of soybean produced the highest yield of hay, and S-100, an early-maturing variety, produced the highest yield of seed, as an average for four locations in 1947. The Roanoke variety, which has been released by the North Carolina Experiment Station, is hardly distinguishable from Volstate and probably is a selection of the latter variety. Ogden and Volstate, developed by the Tennessee Station, have long been recognized as superior soybeans, not only by the farmers in Tennessee but by soybean breeders and farmers in adjoining states. Both varieties are excellent for hay and seed. The Ogden variety is green-seeded and is mid-season in maturity; Volstate is yellow-seeded and late.

S-100, a development of the Missouri Experiment Station, shows promise particularly as an early-maturing variety. It is being recommended by the Tennessee Station on the basis of its performance, even though seed will not be available generally until 1949.

**Average Acre Yields of Soybean Seed at West Tennessee Experiment Station, Jackson, for 5 Years, 1943-1947**

Entry	Oil content <sup>1</sup> Percent	maturity Range in	Year <sup>2</sup>					Avg. Bu.
			1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
Ogden	23.0	Oct. 10-20	22.2	16.1	30.2	27.7	18.3	22.9
Volstate	23.2	Oct. 25-30	22.6	19.3	31.7	25.3	15.2	22.8
S-100	20.2	Sept. 20-30	18.6	10.8	34.1	26.0	14.4	20.8
Arksoy	21.4	Oct. 10-20	14.1	16.1	27.3	25.3	15.6	19.7
Macoupin	22.9	Sept. 15-25	15.8	8.9	24.6	21.7	15.3	17.3

<sup>1</sup>Average 1944-1945.

<sup>2</sup>1943-1945 yield data are from U.S.D.A. Soybean Nursery Trials; 1946 and 1947 data are from Uniform Soybean Variety Test.

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**SOYBEANS FOR MINNESOTA.** By M. L. Armour and J. W. Lambert. *Extension Bulletin 134.* Revised March 1947. 8 pages. University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

This bulletin gives a quick look at the fundamentals of soybean growing in Minnesota, the state with the most rapidly expanding soybean acreage in the U. S.

### Protein Fiber

**PEANUT PROTEIN FIBER: ITS POSITION IN THE PROTEIN FIBER WORLD.** By Walter M. Scott, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. Reprint of paper given before Chemurgic Conference.

Synthetic protein fibers can be produced from a number of sources of industrial protein. These include casein, and soy and peanut proteins. Peanuts by themselves could supply the protein for a moderate expansion of the protein fiber industry.

A good discussion of this industry.

### Margarine

**WHY CAN'T I GET MARGARINE YELLOW?** Published by the National Cotton Council, the American Soybean Association and the American margarine manufacturers. 16 pages illustrated.

This little booklet presents the convincing reasons for the repeal of the 10-cents-per-pound tax on yellow margarine. Latest scientific evidence on the food value of margarine as compared to butter is included.

Also you will find a list of the names and addresses of the members of the U. S. Congress. They are the men and women who must act before margarine can be legally sold in its natural color.

— s b d —

## BOOKS

**LITERATURE SEARCH ON THE SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF OLEAGINOUS MATERIALS.** By B. H. Weil, Marjorie Bolen and Nathan Sugarman. Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 200 pages, indexed.

More and more peanuts, cottonseeds, soybeans, and other oil-bearing materials will be processed by solvent extraction to obtain their oil, according to Dr. Gerald A. Rosselot, director of the Georgia Tech Engineering Experiment Station, who released the new book on this subject, prepared by the Station's technical information division.

This book was compiled by B. H. Weil, chief of the technical information division; Marjorie Bolen, research assistant; and Nathan Sugarman, research assistant professor, in an effort to gather together an indexed, expanded bibliography of the pertinent literature, so that future work in this

field might benefit through use of and acquaintance with the existing data. Some 851 literature and patent references are included.

As Dr. Rosselot points out, oilseeds are an increasingly important Southern crop, and better methods for the extraction of oil are of real economic value to this region.

This book was prepared by the Georgia Tech Engineering Experiment Station's technical information division as part of its program of organizing and making more readily available the information contained in the literature. In this manner, it is hoped, it will aid in the development of better processes and products, thereby contributing to the welfare of Georgia, the South, and the nation as a whole. As Mr. Weil points out, "only when proper information is available can work be planned and operations conducted in a truly efficient manner."

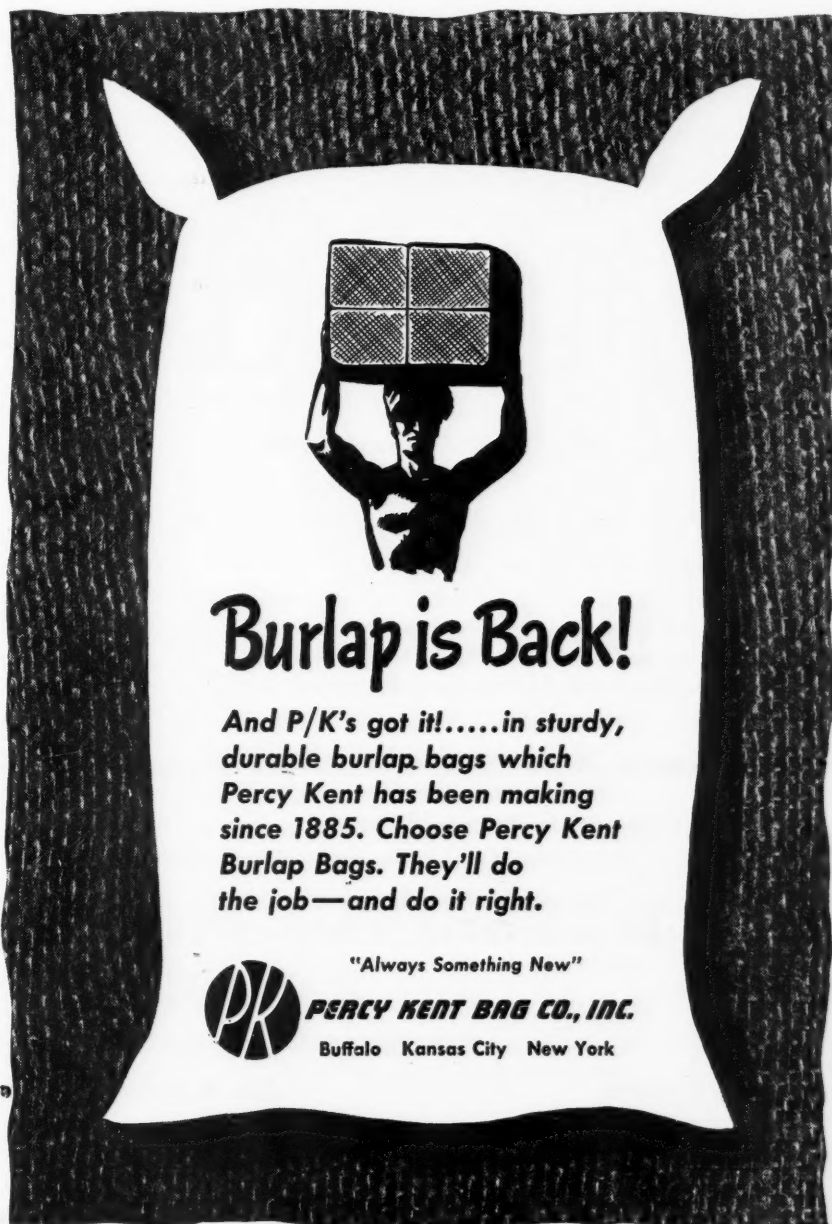
### INOCULANT RULING

The U. S. Supreme Court recently ruled invalid a patent issued to the Kalo Inoculant Co., Quincy, Ill., on an inoculant used on the seed of some plants to carry bacteria into the ground.

The decision was given on an appeal by Funk Brothers Seed Co. from a finding by the U. S. circuit court in Chicago that the patent was valid and had been infringed by Funk Bros.

The product claimed to have infringed upon this patent was "Legume-Aid" alfalfa-clover combination, distributed by Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Agricultural Laboratories, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, the makers of "Legume-Aid," assumed the defense of its customer.



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# GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

Allis. Chalmers' modernized line of heavy-duty flaking mills is described in a new 16-page bulletin released by the company. This may be obtained by writing to Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

\* \* \* \*

*A Book You Can Bank on to Save You Money*, a 12-page booklet that describes the jobs that can be done with waterproof laminated bags is being distributed free on request by Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis 2, Mo.

\* \* \* \*

Detecto Scales, Inc., will occupy a major portion of the Tagliabue factory building at 540 Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. later this year, announces A. J. Jacobs, president. Purpose of the move is to consolidate the firm's manufacturing operations under one roof.

\* \* \* \*

*"Vegetable Drying Oils in the Floor Covering Industry,"* by Geo. A. O'Hare, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., is an article in March issue of JOURNAL OF AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY.

\* \* \* \*

C. Clayton Hejtmank has been named manager of the Consumers Cooperative Association soybean mill at Coffeerville, Kans. Hejtmank has been with the oil mill since his separation from military service in October 1945.

\* \* \* \*

Harry P. Livingston, president and general manager of the Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., died recently at his home there. Mr. Livingston and his father were largely responsible for the introduction of flax growing in Canada.

\* \* \* \*

County soybean production maps for 1947 have been issued by P. R. Farlow, general agricultural agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Bushel production for each county is shown.

\* \* \* \*

J. O. McClintock, executive vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade, announced that the board of directors has elected to membership in the Board of Trade, Sidney E. Weinberg of Chicago.

\* \* \* \*

Stanley G. Bahnsen has joined the advertising department of the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., as part of an expansion program of the department. Mr. Bahnsen was associate editor of *Merchants Trade Journal*, Des Moines. Previously, he was employed by the cellophane division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

\* \* \* \*

"Solvent Extraction of Oil from Soybeans," by Associate Editor Richard L. Kenyon and N. F. Kruse and S. P. Clark of Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind., is an article in the February issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

\* \* \* \*

Bemis Bro. Bag Co. has bought a 27-acre site near Wilmington, Del., for the construction of a paper bag manufacturing plant. Initial building unit will be 160 by 460 feet. This will be the 28th Bemis plant and the 7th for the manufacture of multiwall paper shipping sacks.

## MARGARINE PLANT AT WILSON, ARK.

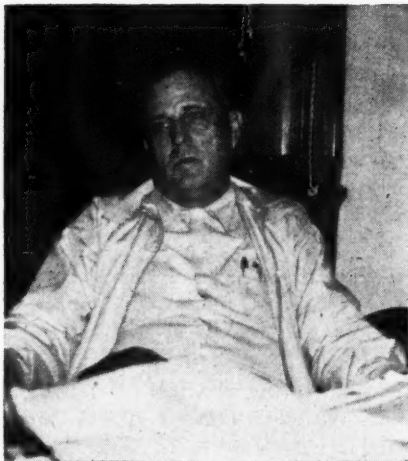
Industrialization of Arkansas farm production will receive a further important development this year with establishment at Wilson, Mississippi County, Ark., of one of the largest combined margarine and shortening plants in the United States, reports the Arkansas Economic Council. Construction of the plant, representing a capital investment of more than \$1,250,000, has begun on a site adjacent to the new solvent process cotton oil mill of Delta Products Co. near Wilson.

J. H. Crain, managing trustee of Lee Wilson & Co., has been a leader in organization of the new company, Delpo Refining Corp.

The Delpo plant will consist of a vegetable oil refinery, gas plant and margarine factory. The plant is to have a capacity of 4,500 pounds of margarine and 8,500 pounds of shortening per hour.

Delpo will set up its own marketing organization for national sales and will operate from general offices at Wilson. The new plant will be one of the few in the South producing margarine.

J. H. CRAIN



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James M. Barker, Chicago, chairman of the boards of Allstate Insurance Co. and Allstate Fire Insurance Co., has been elected to the board of directors of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. He replaces Alfred J. Kieckhefer, who has resigned.

\* \* \* \*

Durkee Famous Foods has started publication of a bi-monthly newspaper, *The Durkee Merchandiser*. It is devoted to sales promotion and merchandising helps for Durkee distributors and dealers. Elmer L. Weber, sales promotion manager, is editor.

\* \* \* \*

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee announces a new farm tractor, "Model G", in the low-price field featuring a rear-mounted engine design. Production has begun at the firm's Gadsden, Ala., plant.

\* \* \* \*

Central Soya Co., Inc., has begun operations of its Gibson City, Ill., solvent extraction plant which completes its 4-million-dollar expansion there. Open house for the press will be held April 13-14.

\* \* \* \*

John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa., manufacturer of Red Rose feeds, has announced the appointment of Dr. E. I. Robertson, recently of Cornell University, as director of nutrition. He will be in charge of research at the company laboratories.

\* \* \* \*

The Pittsburgh district office of Link-Belt Co. has been moved to 5020 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh 13. Plans are for a new office and factory branch to be built on the site. Otto W. Werner is district sales manager.

\* \* \* \*

"Soybeans and the Soil," is title of an article in the spring issue of *Farm Quarterly*. "Soybeans can be either good or bad for the land, depending on how they are handled in the rotation," states the sub-title of the article.

\* \* \* \*

Wood Bros., Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, subsidiary of Dearborn Motors Corp., announces a new combine. The combine has a 6-ft. cut, low streamlined "straight-through" design, and is powered with a 20-horsepower engine.

\* \* \* \*

Dr. E. P. Sylwester has been appointed to head the Iowa State College Seed Laboratory. He has been on the extension staff for several years, carrying on an educational program in the development of better seeds and in weed eradication. He will be assisted by Roy Everson, graduate of the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \*

Bert Lee Falkenburg has joined the research staff of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill. He was formerly with the Maytag Co. He has been conducting research projects on fats and oils for the past 8 years and will devote his time to work on industrial oils.

\* \* \* \*

E. D. Griffin was recently promoted to general sales manager for Allied Mills, Inc. He joined Allied Mills 22 years ago, and has served as assistant general sales manager since 1933. During the war he was chairman of the dog food division of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

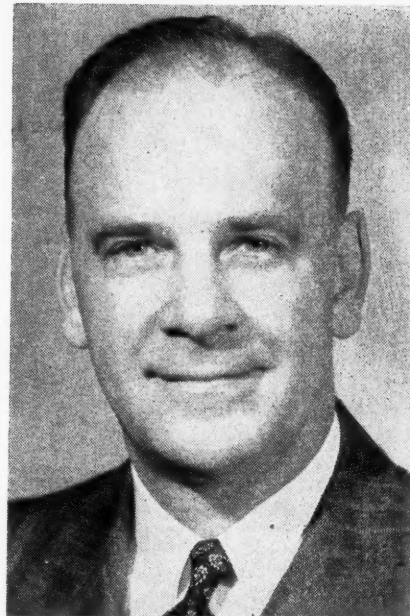
\* \* \* \*

The 48th annual managers' conference of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. was held March 15 through 19 at the Drake Hotel in Chicago. Fifty Bemis managers and other executives attended.

\* \* \* \*

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, director of the American Soybean Association, will be an Iowa delegate to the Republican national convention June 21.

## TO CENTRAL SOYA



DR. CROWE

Dr. Charles W. Crowe, Evanston, Ill., discontinued his practice in dentistry March 1 to devote all his time to Central Soya Co., Inc. at Fort Wayne, Ind. Dr. Crowe was one of the original stockholders of the firm. He was recently elected to the board of directors, and his appointment as assistant to the president was announced by President R. H. Fletcher. He will devote his time to the overall affairs of the business, assisting principally with administration. His family will move to Fort Wayne as soon as housing accommodations can be arranged.

— s b d —

## NEW A-D-M MILL

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, will build a large soybean extraction plant for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., which is adding to its facilities at Decatur, Ill.

The award to Blaw-Knox covers the design and engineering, supply of equipment and erection of the new plant, which will produce crude soybean oil and high protein meal. Included in the facilities will be special equipment developed by the contractor to assure maximum yields of top quality protein.

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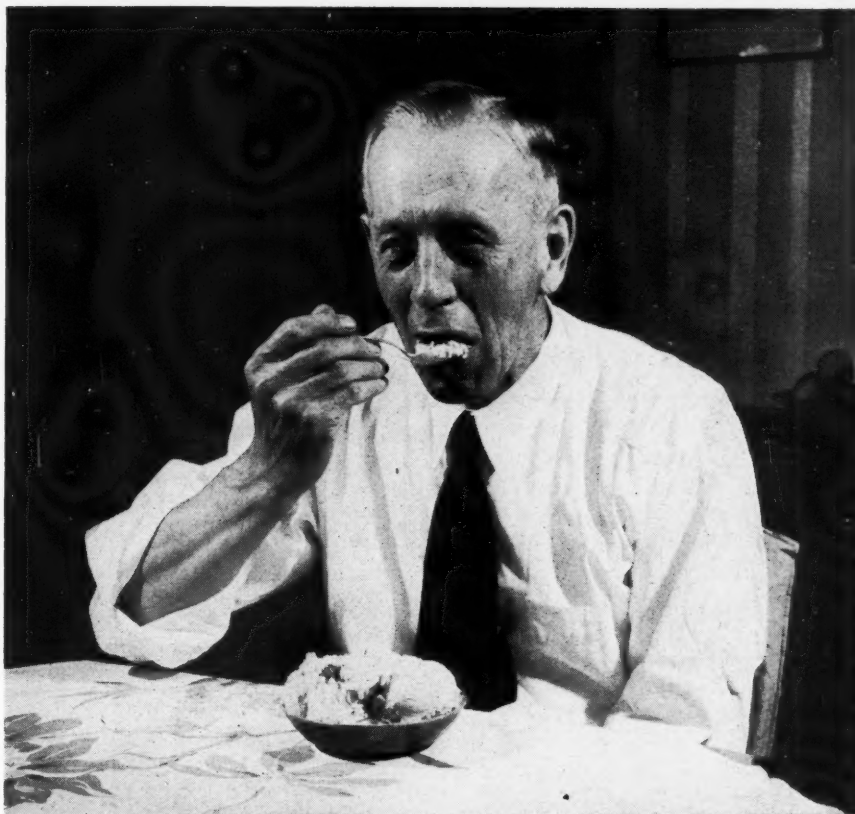
## WALLEY

(Continued from page 34)

financed at a processor's level. That effort having failed, the American Soybean Association is proceeding to finance itself at a grower and local market level, and will continue its campaign to educate soybean growers along business lines. It believes that it has made modest progress in making its influence felt. That effort will be continued independently and as aggressively as possible. In the meanwhile we shall do everything we can to arouse handlers and processors to the need of meeting problems ahead. It cannot be repeated too often that the relative price for soybeans will depend more and more on the volume percentage which goes into high value uses. Corollary to that is the fact that a relatively satisfactory price to farmers will be necessary to produce enough beans in this country for justified exports and to keep the present processing facilities in this country busy.

And remember, without beans part of our present facilities will become ghost-town monuments to wartime over-expansion.

Lack of foresight to forestall such a situation is not a characteristic of Big Business as we generally know it. It is our belief that soybeans can continue to be Big Business if forewarned and forearmed.



This gentleman who obviously enjoys eating soy ice cream needs no introduction to the readers of these pages. You have already identified him as the principal agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry and one of the honorary members of the American Soybean Association—W. J. Morse of Beltsville. The picture recently appeared in the "Interesting People" page of AMERICAN MAGAZINE. It is reproduced here by permission of AMERICAN and the photographer, Vincent Finnigan.

**New**  
**New**  
**New**



## Here's **NEWS** for SOYBEAN PROCESSORS

**Greater Efficiency — Greater Profit**  
with the **NEW** Carter Millerator

Already applied to soybean cleaning, the Carter Millerator now has **NEW** improvements to give greater efficiency than ever before! The Millerator does a refined scalping, removing material larger in diameter than the beans being handled, and much of the material substantially longer. A second screen removes small seeds and sand. Light foreign materials are removed by a controlled aspiration. The second screen is sometimes used for removal of splits.

The Carter Millerator is valuable for the screening and aspiration of soybeans before processing. Get the facts on this new machine today!

Write for brand new folder giving facts and details on this outstanding new machine.

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## Margarine Tax Repeal

Passage of a compromise bill repealing federal taxes on margarine produced from domestic oils is now probable this year, due to the persistence of the anti-margarine forces.

A majority of House members, 218, have signed a petition to over-ride the House agriculture committee and bring a repeal bill to the floor. A House vote on discharging the agriculture committee is scheduled for April 26 or 27. If a majority votes against discharging the committee, another vote will be taken the second or fourth Tuesday in May.

If a majority votes to discharge the committee, the bill of Congressman Rivers of South Carolina automatically will come to the floor. This bill would remove all federal taxes on margarine—lock, stock and barrel.

Then the bill will be thrown open for amendments and compromises. The most likely compromise is one which would remove all federal taxes on margarine produced solely from domestic oils. Federal licenses also may be kept, but reduced since this would make enforcement of the foreign oil provision easier.

If such a bill passes the House, margarine forces think Senate passage would be certain.

## Acreage Is Down?

This year's soybean acreage will be about 10 percent below last year and the production of beans roughly the same.

This is the indication now, based on assumed average yields and the report of farmers' intentions to plant. This may change as the season advances.

The indicated acreage now is 11.7 million. This is 1.2 million below 1947. If the acreage for harvest is about the same as the average for the last two years, it would

mean a crop of about 184 million bushels. Last year's crop was 181 million.

All producing areas indicate a reduction in acreage. In the heavy producing north central states the cut averages 11 percent. Only Minnesota expects an increase—of 4 percent.

Illinois looks for an 11 percent drop in acreage; Indiana and Missouri 12 percent; Iowa 16 percent. The South Atlantic states indicate a drop of only 1 percent, and the South Central 3 percent below last year.

### SOYBEANS — Acreage Planted<sup>1</sup>

State	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	1948 as percent of 1947
	Thousand	acres		Pct.
N. Y.	16	7	7	100
N. J.	33	25	20	80
Pa.	81	50	45	90
Ohio	993	1,000	920	92
Ind.	1,426	1,656	1,457	88
Ill.	3,244	3,841	3,418	89
Mich.	140	90	75	83
Wis.	137	50	38	75
Minn.	315	992	1,032	104
Iowa	1,540	1,846	1,551	84
Mo.	597	914	804	88
N. Dak. <sup>2</sup>	8	8	9	112
S. Dak. <sup>2</sup>	13	55	30	55
Nebr.	28	35	31	89
Kans.	156	241	186	77
Del.	55	60	56	93
Md.	76	70	62	88
Va.	149	150	150	100
W. Va.	44	19	16	84
N. C.	362	363	363	100
S. C.	37	45	56	124
Ga.	91	64	60	94
Ky.	174	170	170	100
Tenn.	200	205	195	95
Ala.	276	189	183	97
Miss.	324	233	233	100
Ark.	284	380	353	93
La.	108	110	116	105
Okla.	20	20	18	90
Tex.	24	6	5	83
U. S.	10,944	12,894	11,659	90.4

<sup>1</sup>Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated.

<sup>2</sup>Short-time average.

## Proteins Distribution

The International Emergency Food Committee has revised its recommendations for distribution of vegetable high protein feeds for this year.

The recommended liftings represent 85

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for  
The Soybean Digest

percent of the allocations originally proposed for last year, or actual liftings last year, whichever is higher. Here are the authorized liftings for major importers, in thousands of metric tons oil cake equivalent:

Austria 10.1, Belgium 127.4, Czechoslovakia 17.4, Denmark 290.5, Finland 22.1, France 112.1, Greece 5.1, Ireland 11.5, Italy 21.8, The Netherlands 172.1, Norway 37.6, Poland 13.1, Sweden 142.7, Switzerland 16.1, United Kingdom 294.2.

## Protein Exports

Now that the Marshall Plan is operating, export allocations of protein meals are expected to be increased some.

A schedule of exports totalling about 48,000 tons has been drafted. At press time this had not been formally approved, but 6,000 long tons of linseed screenings had been allocated for commercial procurement.

State Department will operate the Marshall Plan with 1 billion dollars of RFC money until the new "Economic Cooperation Administration" is ready to take over. This will be in late June.

The Marshall Plan won't greatly change the volume of U. S. fats and oils exports. But officials think it will tend to put a floor under U. S. prices, in the event surpluses should begin to accumulate in the next few years.

## April-June Allocations

The April-June export allocations of fats and oils total 89.2 million pounds. These include exchanges of 5.2 million pounds of copra and palm kernel

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oil. Second quarter allocations totalled 110 million pounds.

The April-June allocations in millions of pounds: Lard 36.2, margarine 2.7, shortening and other edible oils 20.9, linseed 9.1, other inedible fats and oils 12.9, soap 7.4.

**Support Price** It's now official. The support price for this year's crop of soybeans will be 90 percent of parity, instead of the fixed \$2.04 a bushel rate of the last several years.

If you assume farm costs will be only slightly lower next fall when the rates are fixed, the support price will be close to \$2.10 a bushel. Parity now is \$2.37.

**Changes in OFA** The new associate director of USDA's Office of Foreign Agriculture is Fred Rossiter, former head of the Fats and Oils and Rice Division, and widely known in the soybean industry.

Rossiter is a native of Clinton County, Iowa. He has 11 years of experience in the Far East, five of which were as assistant agricultural attache in China.

D. A. Fitzgerald, Secretary-General of the International Emergency Food Committee, has just been named to succeed L. A. Wheeler as head of the Office of Foreign Agriculture.

Fitzgerald, a former USDA employee, spent 10 years in economic research at the Brookings Institution and Iowa State College.

## Ohioan Uses Cyanamid on Soybeans



—Ohio Farmer photo  
Killing weeds by chemicals has made rapid strides lately. The use of Cyanamid to hasten soybean maturity has attracted much interest. Last fall H. D. Troyer of Plain City, Ohio used Cyanamid to kill the leaves of his soybean crop. He applied the dust at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre from a low-flying airplane. A killing frost came a few nights later, so the test was inconclusive. But Troyer believes the treatment should be valuable when frosts are late and you want to get the beans out to make way for another crop such as wheat.



**Heavy Laddering  
(preparing the earth)**



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Jute**

**Sowing  
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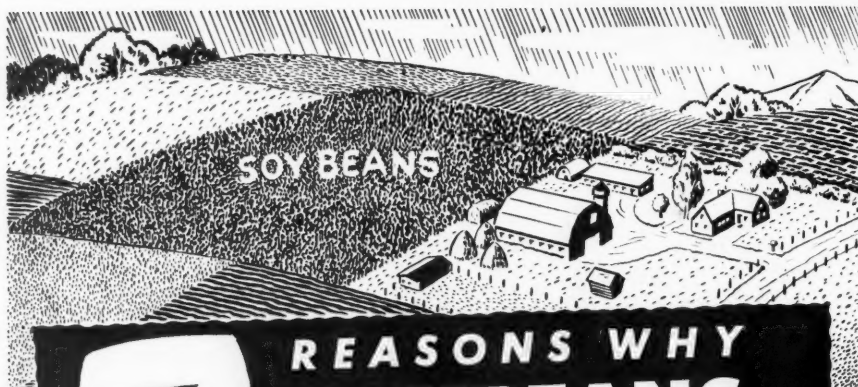
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# 7 REASONS WHY SOYBEANS OFFER BETTER PROFIT OPPORTUNITY IN 1948

**MORE NET PROFIT** per acre from soybeans in 1948 is a prospect you can't afford to overlook in your cropping program. Here are the "reasons why" for increasing your soybean acreage.

**1. FAVORABLE PRICE RATIO.** Soybeans, in relation to other cash crops, enjoy and will probably continue to enjoy a favorable price ratio throughout 1948. Other crops come nearer meeting demand.

**2. WORLD SHORTAGE** of fats and oils. Some European countries report 50% less oil consumption than before the war. The United States alone could consume a billion pounds more of fats and oils if available.

**3. PENT-UP INDUSTRIAL DEMAND.** Industrial demand for soybean oil exceeds supply. Almost 95% of domestic soybean oil went into food channels during the war. As soon as available, large quantities of soybean oil are expected to go into paints and linoleum.

**4. LESS SOIL DEPLETION.** Soybeans rob the soil of less fertility than some other crops. Nitrogen fixing quality of soybeans is not to be overlooked in your normal crop rotation programs.

**5. DEMAND FOR HIGH PROTEIN FEED** looks bright. If current use of high protein feeds continues, as recommended by leading animal nutritionists, needs for feed alone would require as much or more soybean meal than was produced during war years.

**6. EXPANDING INDUSTRIAL USES.** Leading research organizations are improving methods of separating oil from seed, improving color and flavor of both oil and meal and developing new industrial uses for soybeans.

**7. NEW VARIETIES GIVE GREATER YIELDS.** Breeders are constantly experimenting with a wide range of varieties of soybeans to develop greater yield and wider adaptability to a variety of soils.

*Remember the prospect for more net profit from soybeans in 1948 when planning your cropping program. Plant more soybeans!*

*Ready*  
**CASH MARKET**

**6 CARGILL PLANTS**  
that maintain a Ready Cash Market with Better, Easier, Faster Service to Dealers and Manufacturers.

- Port Cargill, Minn.
- Spencer, Iowa
- Ft. Dodge, Iowa
- Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- Washington, Iowa
- Springfield, Ill.

# CARGILL

SOY BEAN PROCESSORS

## Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate: 5c per word per issue.  
Minimum insertion \$1.00.

**EXPELLER FOR SALE** — One Anderson R. B. expeller with extra shaft, good running order, in operation at present time. Reason for offering—standardizing equipment. Doughboy Industries, Inc., Fairfield, Iowa.

## SEED DIRECTORY

### ARKANSAS

Burdette — Burdette Plantation, 2,000 bu. certified improved Arksoy and certified Burdette 19.

Scott — Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, 1,500 bu. certified Dortchsoy 2; 1,500 bu. certified Dortchsoy 7; 500 bu. certified Dortchsoy 31.

### ILLINOIS

Laura — F. M. Oakes, 800 bu. uncertified Lincoln.

Ursa — Frank W. Lewis, 2,000 bu. certified Lincoln.

Woodstock — Pell-Bari Farms, Inc., 305 Clay St., 45,000 bu. uncertified Lincoln type.

### INDIANA

De Matte — Carl L. Fritz, 1,000 bu. certified Lincoln.

Windfall — Mitchell Farms, 1,000 bu. certified Earlyana; 5,000 bu. certified Lincoln.

### IOWA

Marshalltown — Dale McCubbin, Rt. 5, 475 bu. certified Lincoln.

### KANSAS

Burlington — James L. Cochran, Rt. 4, 350 bu. Chief, eligible to be certified.

### KENTUCKY

Louisville — E. F. (Soybean) Johnson, 1244 S. 4th St., Aoda, 99.9% pure, 97% germination.

### MINNESOTA

Sacred Heart — Peter Homme, 500 bu. uncertified Ottawa Mandarin.

### OHIO

Troy — Bert Favorite & Sons, 1,500 bu. certified Lincoln.

— s b d —

## BRITISH IMPORTS

The United Kingdom's gross imports of soybeans totaled 58,101,000 lbs. in 1947, reports *Foreign Crops and Markets*.

This compares with 14,520,000 lbs. in 1946 and 220,770,000 lbs. in 1938. Crude soybean oil imported by the United Kingdom in 1947 totaled 4,567,000 lbs. compared with 7,188,000 lbs. in 1938.

Gross imports of fats and oils by the United Kingdom in 1947 amounted to 2,727 million lbs. This was 22 percent more than the previous year, but 22 percent under imports of these commodities in 1938.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

# In The MARKETS

## MARKET ACTIVITY IS LIGHT DURING MARCH

After a break in early March the soybean market more than regained lost ground and tended to stabilize the latter part of the month. The cash market was a nominal affair.

Soybean oil meal and oil markets were stable. There was only a narrow price range. All prices were somewhat higher at month's end.

The high price quoted for March No. 2 soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was \$3.77 March 4. Low was \$3.44½ March 23. The month closed at \$3.69, 9c higher than 30 days earlier.

The bean market gained 26c the first week; but March futures sold off the 8-cent limit more than one day in the following week, and more than lost earlier gains. The market was firmer the remainder of the month, however.

There were few sales during March in the Chicago spot market. Processors said prices were too high compared with the going price for soybean oil meal and oil.

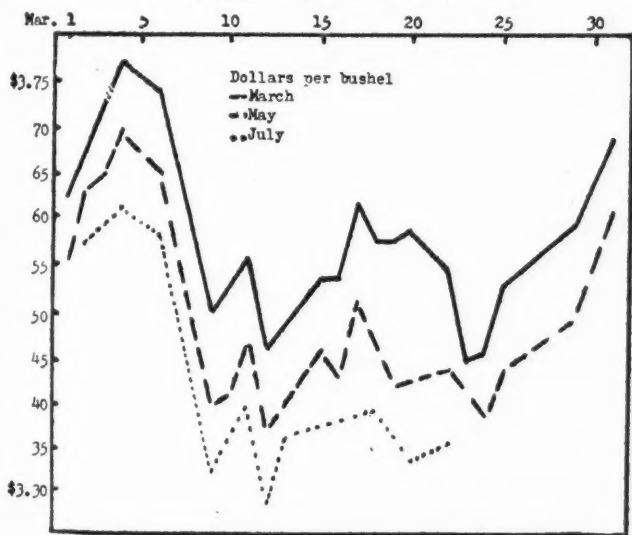
Bulk soybean oil meal Decatur basis was quoted between \$74 and \$78 all month, which closed at \$75.

Demand and offerings were both relatively light. Most soybean meal production was being applied on back orders. Demand by feed mixers was light and some mills were reported not to be running full time.

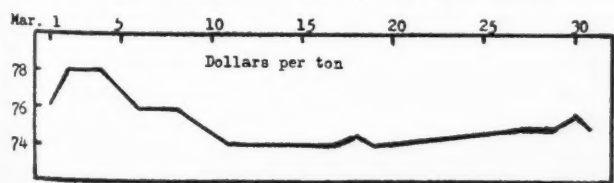
Purchases of soybean oil meal and soy flour by the Army and Commodity Credit Corporation were a strengthening influence.

Going price for crude soybean oil did not vary over 1c all month

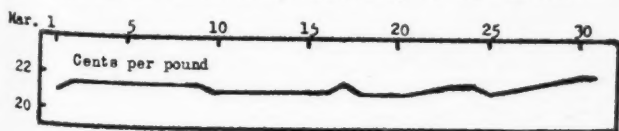
NO. 2 SOYBEANS, CHICAGO FUTURES



BULK SOYBEAN OIL MEAL, DECATUR BASIS



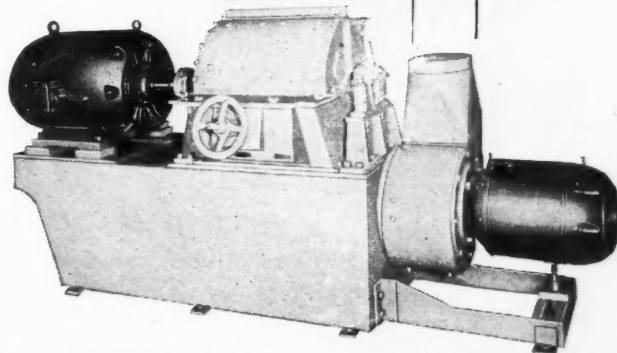
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—it hung between 21 and 22c for crude soybean oil in tankcars f.o.b. Decatur.

Trading in soybean oil was quiet with only scattered sales. Supplies were available but buying interest was lacking and much of the time buyers and sellers did not get together. There was more activity the last week of March.

The government was in the market with sizable purchases of soybean oil.

## MEMPHIS FUTURES SOYBEAN OIL MEAL\*

Closings April 1

May, flat \$78.15; July, flat \$78.00; October, \$74.50-\$76.00; December, \$68.50-\$70.00; January, bid \$66.00; March, \$65.00-\$68.00. Sales, 1,500 tons.

## NEW YORK SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES, APRIL 1\*

Close: May, \$24.75 asked; July and Sept., \$24.00 asked; Oct., Dec., Jan., 1947 and March, \$22.00 nominal. No sales.

\*Reported by *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

• **SOYBEAN AND OIL EXPORTS.** U. S. exports to foreign countries for 1947 compared with other years, as reported by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## UNITED STATES: SOYBEAN AND OIL EXPORTS, 1947 WITH COMPARISONS

Country of destination	*Refined Soybean Oil			Soybeans		
	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	Average 1937-39†	1946	1947
	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada	152	10,452	7,975	1,197	1,265	1,304
Cuba	3,833	9,642	9,156		1	1
Netherlands W. Ind.	460	574	997			
French West Indies	18	1,182	709			
Iceland	23	2,015	395			
Mexico	1	26	167	62		
Panama	32	395	268			
Others	424	786	655			
<b>South America:</b>						
Colombia	203	524	763			
Surinam	1	395	227			
Venezuela	7	379	454			
Others	90	162	623			
<b>Europe:</b>						
Belgium		8,302	15,917	16	1	
Czechoslovakia		4,309	2,076			
Denmark			8,419	606		
France		12,971	20,685	52	250	95
Germany				60		
Italy	4	5,679	5,181			
Netherlands		9,336	9,332	2,006	358	
Norway	35			113	513	259
Spain		10,612				
Sweden	211			604		
Switzerland	100	1,277	8,510	1	3	
United Kingdom	2	3,031	1,269	59	422	
Others	133	707	6,651	17	41	
<b>Soviet Union</b>		1			3	
<b>Asia</b>	54	1,117	1,805		48	24
<b>Africa:</b>						
Madagascar		482	323			
Tangier		169	58			
Others	642	99	279			
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Fr. Pacific Islands		136	202			
New Zealand	42	208	287			
Others		55	49		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,467</b>	<b>85,017</b>	<b>103,432</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>1,683</b>

Compiled from official sources.

\*Includes crude oil in terms of refined.

†Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation prior to January 1, 1937.

• **FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL.** Total factory consumption of crude soybean oil during the fourth quarter of 1947 totaled 325,436,000 lbs., reports Bureau of the Census. Of this amount, 312,678,000 lbs. was used in refining, 12,758,000 lbs. in uses other than refining.

Crude soybean oil entered into the following uses during the fourth quarter: soap 631,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 2,014,000 lbs.; printing ink 1,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 91,000 lbs.; other uses 9,104,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of refined soybean oil during the fourth quarter of 1947 totaled 370,906,000 lbs.

Refined soybean oil entered into the following edible products

**SOYBEAN DIGEST**

in the fourth quarter 1947: shortening 223,245,000 lbs.; margarine 62,365,000 lbs.; other 9,588,000 lbs.

Refined soybean oil consumed in inedible products: soap 239,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 22,238,000 lbs.; printing ink 320,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 59,000 lbs.; other 10,644,000 lbs.

Factory production of crude soybean oil in February totaled 140,024,000 lbs., compared with 152,966,000 lbs. in January, reports Bureau of the Census.

Factory production of refined soybean oil in February was 99,369,000 lbs.; in January 110,912,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in February totaled 110,156,000 lbs. In January the total was 122,058,000 lbs. Factory consumption of refined soybean oil in February was 94,610,000 lbs.; in January 110,777,000 lbs.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil Feb. 29 were 104,614,000 lbs.; Jan. 31 total 86,703,000 lbs. Stocks of the refined oil Feb. 29 totaled 71,819,000 lbs.; Jan. 31 total 63,850,000 lbs.

#### • ARGENTINE STUDIES OILSEED PROCESSING PROBLEMS.

The Argentine government has designated a group of agencies to undertake a thorough study of problems involved in processing the total oilseed crops of the country, reports *Foreign Crops and Markets*. It was stated, in an announcement December 17, that the study group would inquire especially into the extent of land area suitable for economical oilseed production; modernization of the processing industry; location of processing units in the zones of oilseed production; technical direction of the industry; requirements of the market for such finished products as paint, oilcloth, and linoleum; consuming industries which use oilseed products in manufacture; and use of the products derived from oilseed materials.

Some observers are speculating on the motives for the inquiry, inasmuch as the government is now following the policy of permitting practically no oilseeds in unprocessed form to leave the country. It is thought that the real purpose of the survey is to determine the actual capacity of processing plants in the country in the event difficulties are encountered in making sales of oilseed products abroad.

• SOYBEAN PRICE SUPPORT. The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the farm price of 1948-crop soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 and containing not more than 14 percent moisture will be supported by means of loans at 90 percent of the comparable price on September 1, 1948. Producer loans will be available until December 31, 1948, and will mature April 30, 1949. Black, brown and mixed varieties will be supported at 20 cents a bushel less than the support price for the green and yellow varieties.

Note: A "comparable" price corresponds to parity price for other agricultural commodities and is applied to agricultural commodities for which the production or consumption has changed materially since 1910-1914. In computing comparable prices for soybeans a derived base price is used. As of February 15, the comparable price for soybeans was \$2.38 per bushel. Ninety percent of this price

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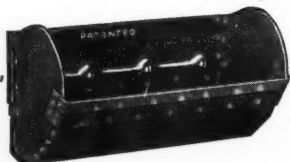
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would be \$2.14 per bushel. The price support for 1947 was \$2.04 per bushel.

● **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Inspected receipts of soybeans in February dropped sharply to a total of 4,374 cars compared with 8,469 cars in January, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. The average for the month of February for the crop years 1941-45 was 3,802 cars. Inspected receipts for October through February this season were 62,269 cars compared with 65,245 cars for the same period last year.

The quality of the soybeans inspected continued good, 85 percent grading No. 2 or better in January and 91 percent in February. Eighty-six percent graded No. 2 or better for October-February this season compared with 69 percent last season.

Inspections of soybeans in February included the equivalent of 33 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equal to about 23 cars.

● **SOYBEAN GLUE IN PLYWOOD.** Soybean glue consumed by the softwood plywood industry in January totaled 2,028,000 lbs. compared with 1,934,000 lbs. in December, reports Bureau of the Census. Consumption of soybean glue by the industry in January 1947 was 1,999,000 lbs.

Other glue used by the plywood industry in January in pounds: casein 368,000; phenolic resin 3,893,000; other 280,000. Total glue consumption for the month was 6,569,000 lbs., 496,000 lbs. more than for December.

● **COMMERCIAL SOYBEAN STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock reports for March, in 1,000 bu.

	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23
Atlantic Coast .....	413	304	298	211
Northwestern and Upper Lake .....	1,258	1,163	1,051	968
Lower Lake .....	4,660	4,512	1,835	4,111
East Central .....	2,023	1,296	4,349	1,659
West Central, South- western & Western ....	2,105	1,978	1,852	1,729
Total .....	10,459	9,253	9,385	8,678
Total year ago .....	17,325	16,503	15,602	14,467

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** Reported by members of Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.  
March 6 ..... 4,231,414  
March 13 ..... 5,716,619  
March 20 ..... 5,123,317  
March 27 ..... 4,727,024

Grand total of shortening and edible oil shipments for February was 213,072,000 lbs. reports the Institute.

● **FOREIGN RELIEF PURCHASES.** The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that it will no longer purchase certain commodities for Government foreign relief supply programs. These commodities will henceforth be procured by the Department of the Army, and will include soybeans and soya flour.

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